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1915

MAY 12 1915

INDEXED

CATALOGUE
—OF THE—
BURNS CITY
NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1893

CHOICE

CHOICE

Trees

Vines

Plants

Shrubs

Roots

Roses



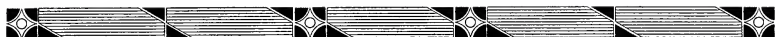
F. B. GARRETT, Prop.

BURNS CITY, INDIANA

C. C. L. L.

MAY 12 1915





CATALOGUE

— OF THE —

BURNS CITY



NURSERY

ESTABLISHED 1893

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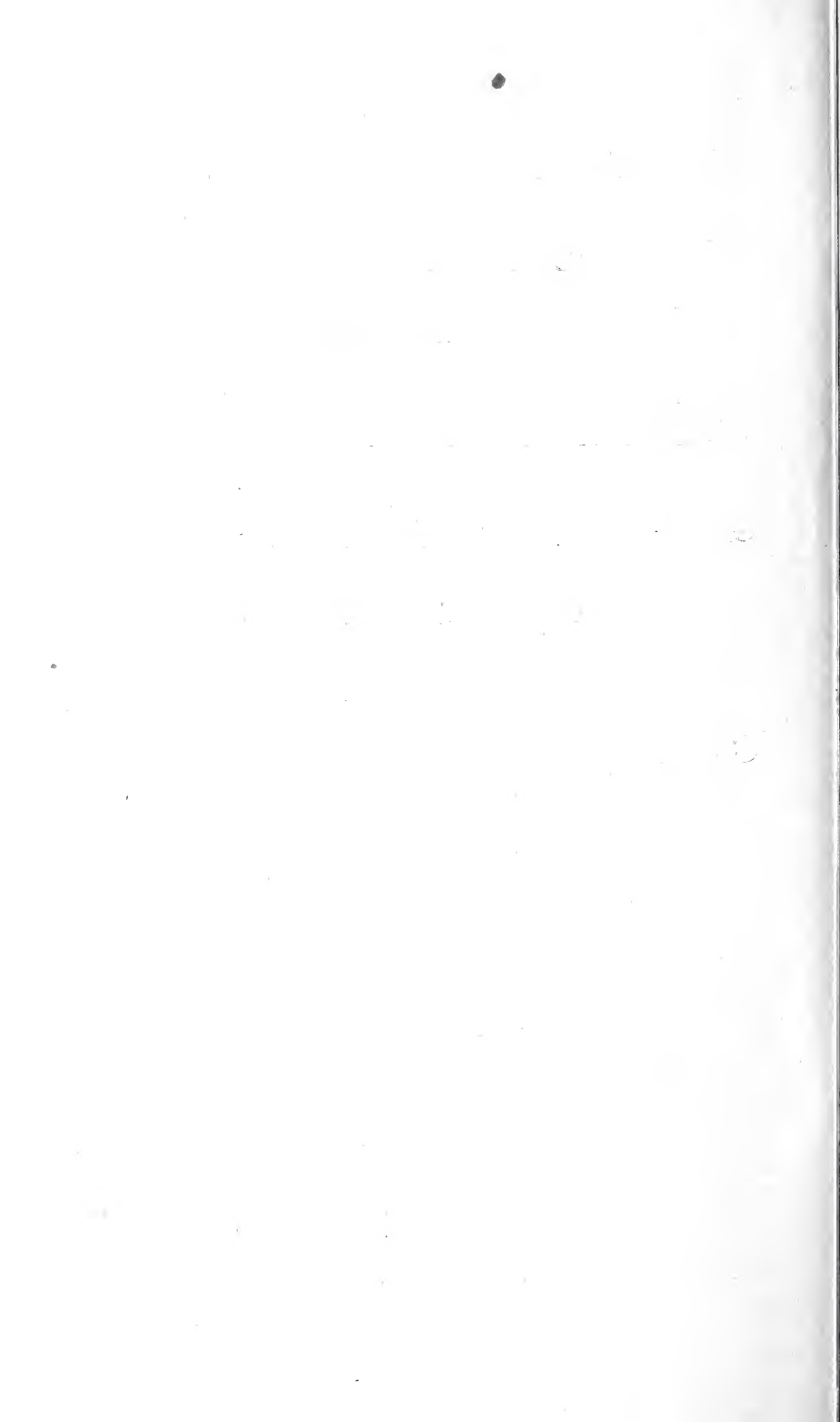
Plants, Vines,

Shrubs and Roses

F. B. GARRETT, Proprietor

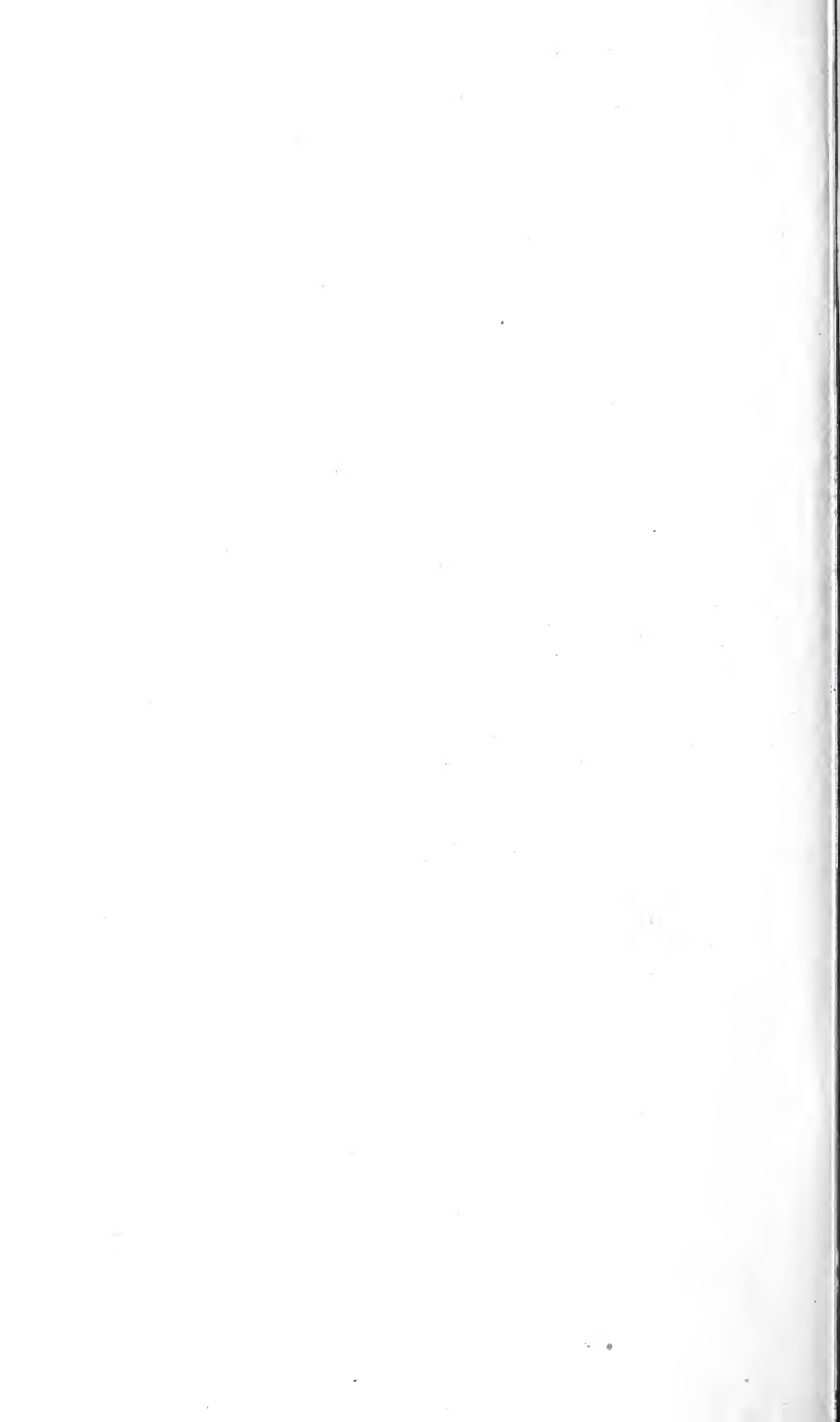
BURNS CITY, INDIANA





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A WORD OF THANKS.

To those who receive this catalog and who have patronized me more or less during the past twenty-two years, I wish to especially thank you for all past favors, and I trust that I may merit a continuance of your future patronage. I have a choice lot of nursery stock to offer, and will do everything in my power to please and to fully satisfy you in every particular, and will guarantee full value for every dollar received.

To those who may receive this catalogue for the first time, and are in need of nursery stock of exceptionally high quality, and at moderate prices, I especially solicit your patronage, assuring you of first-class quality stock with a record behind it. This, together with good treatment and prompt service, should create a confidence that will be lasting. And this confidence and trust cannot be acquired except by experience. So, we ask that you place a sample order that I may have the opportunity to prove to you conclusively that the stock is as represented, strictly first class in every particular, and of the highest quality known, at live and let live prices.

Our shipping season usually opens about the 25th of March, for Spring shipments, and continues until the middle of April. And for Fall shipments begins about the 20th of October and continues until the middle of November or later.

Our nurseries are located one-half mile south of Burns City, which is on the Chicago, Terre Haute & South-Eastern railroad. We have close connections with the B. & O. S-W., Monon and Pennsylvania systems, which gives us excellent shipping facilities. American Express.

We guarantee all stock true to name, but should any mistake occur we will replace free of charge, upon proper proof.

Further soliciting your patronage. I am,

Respectfully Yours,

F. B. GARRETT, Burns City, Indiana

THE OLD WAY AND THE NEW

The greatest new thought in fruit growing today, is Pedigreed Stock. By this we mean trees that are grown from scions and buds taken from bearing trees of known record.

The old way of propagation was from scions or buds from young trees, or non-bearing wood.

But with our Pedigreed Trees you can get bigger crops, larger and better fruits.

You have no doubt observed trees which were large, thrifty and stately looking, and yet failed to produce any fruit. This kind of a tree is a drone. What a mistake it would be to propagate from this tree. On the other hand, you have seen trees which were marvels in the production of high class fruits in large quantities annually. From this type we select our scions and buds for propagation, and thereby insure you the very best tree grown.

What makes a tree fruitful or barren by nature?

Why does one Jersey outstrip a thousand others in the production of butter fat?

Why does one ear of seed corn inherit high producing power, while another yields only inferior crops?

It's nature's fixed law that like produces like; everything produces after its kind.

The stock breeder found out long ago that the surest and the safest way to get a paying dairy herd, is to breed from champion milkers.

It's from the best layers that poultrymen have bred up the 250 egg per annum hen.

This same law of breeding and selection applies with even greater force to fruit. The bud, or scion, being an actual part of the tree, has a direct hereditary influence; and, therefore, the scion, or bud, fixes the quality-bearing and quantity-bearing and governs the hardiness, vigor and productiveness of the tree.

Three essentials to every profitable tree are; regularity of bearing, quantity and quality of fruit.

Dr. L. H. Bailey, America's leading authority on fruit, says; "Some trees are uniformly unproductive and some are uniformly productive. I am convinced that some trees cannot be made to bear by any amount of treatment. They are not the bearing kind. It is not every hen which will lay a hat full of eggs."

So by selecting scions and buds from trees of known habits—trees noted for their regularity of bearing and for quality and quantity of fruit, we produce good bearing and long lived trees.

This method will eventually eliminate all non-bearing trees and will insure you profitable ones.

In the growing of an orchard the cost of the tree is the smallest item—labor and time the greatest. **Make no mistake, buy from the Burns City Nursery that grows Pedigreed Trees.**

State Entomologist's Certificate of Nursery Inspection Will Accompany Each Shipment

REFERENCES

White River Bank, Loogootee, Indiana.

First National Bank, Loogootee, Indiana.

W. T. Bricker, Postmaster, Burns City, Indiana.

Any merchant, Burns City, Indiana.

Any of the county officers, Shoals, Indiana.

We do not publish testimonials in this price list, yet we have thousands filed away, from satisfied customers which we regard as evidence of our methods of doing business.

GARRETT'S GRAND TRIO

COPYRIGHTED, WASHINGTON, D. C. FEB. 10, 1910.

Excelsior Cherry, Entry No. 7,116.

Inman Pear Apple, Entry No. 7,115.

Burke's Hybrid Cling, Entry No. 7,114.

EXCELSIOR CHERRY—The Excelsior Cherry originated from seed on the farm of Mr. Ellis Ledgerwood near Alfordsville in Martin county, Indiana, many years ago. This cherry was practically unknown for many years, except by those in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Ledgerwood, where it was known and admired by all for its beautiful form, large size and stateliness; but a tree producing annually such crops of luscious fruit was not destined to remain in obscurity. Although it was many years before the true worth of the tree became known beyond the borders of its own community, eventually its fame began to spread until it became known for many miles. Mr. Ledgerwood made many attempts to obtain a likeness of this tree from various nurseries throughout the Union and after carefully planting, cultivating and waiting results has always met with the same sad disappointment. So after all these vain efforts, he prevailed on the Burns City Nursery to grow this choice fruit. In accordance therewith they went to the home of Mr. Ledgerwood and procured buds from the original tree which has saved for mankind one of nature's choicest blessings.

Unfortunately this old tree was destroyed by wind two years since. The tree is a very hardy and vigorous grower, attaining great size and symmetry. It may be planted near the street with good effect, thereby producing a lovely shade and an abundance of luscious fruit. It is well worthy a place among all collections of fruits. It is immensely productive, the product of one year's fruit of the original tree being 200 gallons, which was sold on the local market at Loogootee, Indiana, for \$40.00. The fruit is of a pale yellowish color, with a slight blush or tint of red on the sun side. It is very large, meaty and of firm texture; stone round and of a small size. Slightly sub-acid and with a flavor peculiar to itself. We beg to class this as standing without a rival—the monarch of all cherries.

Following is a partial list of the many eager buyers of cherries grown on the original tree. We cheerfully refer you to any of the following, as to the true worth of this cherry and as to the truthfulness of the originator.

WALTER HAYS, Cashier of White River Bank, Loogootee, Ind.
 J. M. TWITTY, Cashier State Bank, Washington, Ind.
 T. K. SHIRCLIFF, Merchant, Loogootee.
 HENRY NORRIS, Merchant, Loogootee.
 LARKIN BROTHERS, Merchants, Loogootee,
 J. N. WORKMAN, Ex-Sheriff Martin County, Loogootee.
 C. M. ALLEN & CO., Alfordville, Ind.
 J. E. NEWTON, Alfordville.
 W. S. LEDGERWOOD, Rice Street, St. Paul, Minn.

✓
 THE PEAR APPLE—Inman's Pear Apple now stands on the farm of Mr. Alexander Inman about 5 miles north-east of Burns City, Martin county, Indiana. This tree was produced from a small sprout accidentally discovered by Mrs. Inman about 45 years ago. As Mrs. Inman was returning home from her parents, who resided but a short distance from her home, she happened to notice this tiny sprout near the wayside, and as apples were somewhat scarce at that time, Mrs. Inman tenderly pulled this little sprout from the ground and carefully planted it in her garden, where she cared for it and watched over it with a feeling of pride as it started to grow. Finally after about five years on one beautiful spring morning when all nature was waking from her long sleep, Mr. and Mrs. Inman noticed that the tree was beginning to blossom. Then they realized the language of the poet;

He who plants a tree, plants a hope.
 Rootlets up through fibers blindly grope,
 Leaves unfold to the horizon free.
 Canst thou prophesy, little tree
 What the glory of thy boughs shall be?

As the last days of July were gliding away the apples began to

take on golden hue and by the first of August the tree was a beauty to behold as the ripe apples thereon were as shining gold and at the same time quite a number of green apples were to be seen on the tree, also many blossoms, which in developing produced ripe apples until the first of November. As the following spring began to dawn this tree was watched with increasing interest to see if the same plan of nature would manifest itself as in the former year, and wonderful to relate, to the astonishment and great delight of all, this favorite tree budded forth again and produced another and greater crop of beautiful yellow apples. This is an apple possessing many attractive features. Its propensities to early and continued bearing are such that it makes it very desirable and especially to those who are limited in space for planting. It begins to ripen about August 1st and continues for three months, until November 1st. The fruit is very large and handsome, flesh crisp with an agreeable mingling of saccharine and acid which constitutes a rich, high flavor resembling the Bartlett pear so closely that the apple is known by Mr. Inman's neighbors as Inman's Pear Apple. We offer this as unquestionably one of the greatest novelties of the twentieth century and possessing more combined qualities than any other apple before the public. We refer you to

GEORGE W. FERGUSON, Merchant, Doans, Ind.

BURKE'S HYBRID CLING PEACH— Dr. W. H. Burke, of Scotland, Greene county, Ind. is the originator of this grand peach. The original tree is now owned by Capt J. M. Ogdon, of Scotland, Indiana. It is supposed to be a cross between Blood Cling and the popular and well known old Heath Cling. It is a good grower and very hardy in tree and bud. It has ripened nice peaches when most other varieties were almost a failure. His description; "It is symmetrical in form, being oblong in shape and of a pure maiden's blush on three-fourths of its surface, blending to a pale green; extra large size, having a circumference of ten inches and weighing from 7 to 10 ounces. Its flavor is of a peculiar luscious nature which is very pleasant to the taste, and it ripens from the 10th to the 25th of September. It does not cook up in canning; retains its shape and excellent flavor. To those who are not acquainted with this splendid peach we cheerfully refer you to anyone of the following parties who are familiar with it;

J. C. JAMISON, Scotland, Indiana.

W. E. DOBBS, Scotland, Indiana.

BLACKMORE BROTHERS, Scotland, Indiana.

Our Grand Trio is rapidly becoming recognized as three of the finest fruits in cultivation. We had hoped to be able this season to reduce the price on this collection of fruits, but the demand is equal to the supply and they are well worth the price. You will lose much if you fail to plant at least one trio.

Excelsior Cherry, first class, each	..... \$1.00
Burke's Hybrid Cling, first class, each	..... .75
The Pear Apple, first class, each	..... 1.00

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

STANDARD APPLES

This is rightly called the "King of all Fruits."

The culture of the apple has become one of the leading enterprises of the United States. Its period, unlike that of other fruits, extends nearly through the year. By planting judiciously a constant succession can be easily obtained of this indispensable fruit for family use, and where one has suitable land, nothing pays better than a good apple orchard for commercial purposes.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

BENONI—Pale yellow, marked with dark crimson; fine bloom; is juicy, crisp, acid; medium size, tree a medium grower; bears young and profusely. August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—Medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical, skin pale yellow when fully matured; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid; good. August.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large size; pale yellow; tender and with a mild, fine flavor. Tree an erect grower and good bearer excellent for orchard and garden; one of the first to ripen. Middle to end of August.

GOLDEN SWEET—Large, pale yellow, tree a good grower and very productive. August to September.

RED ASTRACHAN—Tree hardy and regular bearer, a very vigorous grower; fruit large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich and beautiful. This fruit commands the best price of all the summer varieties. July and August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

RAMBO—Medium, red and yellow. Mild flavor. Excellent old variety. October to December.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Large, flat; pale yellow with a red cheek; beautiful; tender and pleasant, but not highly flavored. Tree an erect grower, and a good bearer. A valuable market apple. September and October.

POUND SWEET—A very large, round, yellow and russett apple. very sweet and rich. Tree a vigorous, rapid, upright grower; valuable. October and November.

AUTUMN STRAWBERRY—Medium, streaked, tender, juicy, fine vigorous, and productive. September to October.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—Summer. Medium size; red striped flesh white, juicy and excellent flavored. Trees are natural dwarf growers and make fine fillers; require small root and branch space. Crops nearly always large. One of the important varieties for all

sections north of Mason and Dixon line. Thrives and yields well of high grade fruit at all elevations in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and other northern states. Trees among the hardiest and one of the few that will stand the climate of Iowa, Minnesota, Montana and other cold locations. You can depend on Duchess to yield apples you can sell for good prices. August and September.

JEFFRIES—A fair and handsome fruit of excellent quality, in use all of September. Flesh white, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid flavor. Tree an upright and vigorous grower. September.

DR. MATTHEWS—Joe A. Burton says as far as is known the only tree in existence stands in the state experimental orchard near Mitchell, Indiana. His description—"The tree is a rank spreading grower. The apple is medium to large, color greenish white and yellow with a little red. Ripens middle to last of August. Keeps as late or later than Grimes. A mild sub-acid, very melting and delicious. Retains flavor a long time and does not become flat. Very crisp and juicy."

ROCKY MOUNTAIN PIPPIN—It would be difficult, we think, to find a better fall apple than the Rocky Mountain Pippin. The fruit is large, red and covered with small, minute dots or specks and is very attractive in appearance. In quality it is excellent and is also highly perfumed, making it altogether an apple, we think, that will please the taste of anyone who is a lover of this kind of fruit. The tree is hardy and is a good grower and also a good bearer and we think will give satisfaction to all who are so fortunate as to plant this variety.

WINTER VARIETIES

WINESAP—Large, roundish, oblong; deep red color, with a few streaks and a little yellow ground appearing on the shady side; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich high flavor; quality very good and highly esteemed in the South and Southwest. December to May.

SPITZENBURG—(Esopus) Unequalled for its high rich flavor; color deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, rich and excellent. December to March.

GANO—An improved Ben Davis, adding to the good qualities of that variety a much handsomer fruit of deep, dark red, that brings a ready sale in market. December to March.

TOLMAN SWEET—Medium size; color light yellow; flesh white, firm, rich, and very sweet. Excellent for winter baking. This is the old favorite, highly prized for baking, etc. Productive, an early bearer and long keeper.

JONATHAN—A beautiful red apple, highly flavored and of excellent quality, being tender, juicy, spicy and rich; a splendid family sort and highly profitable for market. Tree long-lived, productive, and an early bearer. Will keep well without special care and also stand much handling. November to January.

GRIMES GOLDEN—Medium to large size; skin golden yellow, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly, very hardy and productive, and one of the best fillers, as it comes into bearing very early. Blossoms come late in the spring; frost seldom catches them. A quality apple in every way, a quality orchard tree in growth, health and all characteristics. Grimes Golden is one of our few best sorts. December to April.

NORTHERN SPY—A hardy, large, red winter apple. Flesh juicy, rich, crisp, tender, aromatic, of good flavor. Tree very healthy, and a strong grower, rugged. Blossoms very late, escaping frosts. Slow coming into bearing, which is the only thing that keeps the Northern Spy from ranking with the most important commercial varieties. Its large size, handsome appearance and superfine quality give it first rank for fancy trade, and when well grown and properly packed, it sells for higher prices than any other winter apple. It retains its crispness and high flavor well to the end of its season. December to March.

ROME BEAUTY—Large, round; mottled and striped in different shades of red; flavor and quality above the average; appearance and size are its valuable points; always sells and always brings good prices. With an established reputation due to real merit. Good grower; blooms late; bears heavily every year; is adapted to a wide range of soils, elevations and conditions. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia and Maryland, will make more money than some of the sorts which are now a large part of the total number of trees in commercial orchards. Reliability, due to being frost proof, strong growing and sure bearing, make it a favorite with the grower. Fine quality for use and for handling make it popular with consumers and dealers. December to Barch.

McINTOSH RED—An exceedingly valuable, hardy, attractive apple; good size; nearly covered with red. Flesh white, fine, very tender, juicy, and refreshing. Tree hardy, vigorous, a good annual bearer; comes into fruiting early, yielding large crops. Mr. Garrett recommends this variety to our patrons as one of the best used as a filler. The hardiness of both tree and fruit and its great early bearing qualities, coupled with its elegant color and splendid flavor, makes it a most valuable apple. Do not overlook McIntosh when selecting varieties for commercial and orchard planting; as it has no superior as an early winter apple. October to January.

NEWTON PIPPIN—Medium to large; yellow, delicious flavor; a long keeper. Known throughout Virginia as Albermarle Pippin. November to May.

GREENVILLE—Description of introducer: "This fine apple was produced from seed of the Fall Maiden's Blush by Jason Downing, in Darke county, Ohio, in the spring of 1874. It made a vigorous growth and at the age of seven years it bore some excellent fruit, and from which time it bore fruit annually. In 1888, at the age of fourteen years from seed, it yielded fifteen bushels of picked apples. Fruit large, irregular, sometimes flattened and at other times slight

ly elongated, inclining to conic, generally angular, skin light waxen yellow, with a bright cheek in the sun; stock short, usually projecting half as high as cavity, though in a few specimens it projects to its surface and beyond, inserted in a deep cavity, often surrounded with russett; calyx small; basin of moderate depth; flesh yellowish crisp, tender, juicy with a very pleasant mild, sub-acid flavor; it has a very fragrant odor; quality very good. Seasons, December to April. Tree is a good grower and bearer."

WINTER BANANA—Introducer's description: "An accidental seedling of Indiana and claimed to be the finest, most profitable and the most productive hardy apple yet discovered. One of these apples placed on a table will soon fill the whole room with a delightful perfume. This wonderful apple is nearly as hardy as the native crab, having passed through severe winters unhurt, when many other varieties were entirely killed. It is unsurpassed for beauty—a golden yellow, with slight blush or tint of red on sun side. It is a good keeping apple, remaining in good condition until April. Tree is a vigorous, upright grower, and top buds generally produce fruit at two years of age, bears annually and increases in numbers with age. It would be difficult to imagine a winter apple possessing more desirable features for family or market use than the Winter Banana.

PARAGON—(also called Improved Winesap.)—The world is but just beginning to find out what a prize it has in this wonderful apple. In 1893, the year of the great apple failure, "it bore perfect fruit in abundance when all others were a failure." It is a Tennessee seedling. The original tree, over fifty years old, is still vigorous and bearing, though broken by storms. Thought to be a cross between Winesap and Red Limber Twig, and combines the good qualities of both. Excels Winesap in nearly every important point; a better and much stronger grower; hardier and the fruit is much larger; often measuring twelve inches in circumference; color even a darker red, flesh firmer, flavor milder but fully equal. Remarkably heavy and long keeper. W. G. Vinsenheller, Arkansas Committee of Agriculture and President of Arkansas Horticultural Society, writes. "In high favor here. An excellent bearer and begins to bear two years after planted. Each year convinces me more and more of its value. Somewhat like Winesap, but much larger and darker; very fine table fruit. Remarkable keeper. Hangs its fruit well. The Mammoth Black Twig was the finest apple exhibited at the Buffalo Exposition two seasons ago and was admired by thousands."

DELICIOUS—A remarkable variety introduced in the west several years ago, where it is being largely planted and rapidly taking first rank both for commercial and home orchards. No new variety has ever so quickly gained popularity in so many different apple sections of our country. Fruit large, nearly covered with brilliant dark red, flesh fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy with a delightful aroma; of very highest quality. A splendid keeper and shipper. Tree one of the hardiest; a vigorous grower, with good foliage. A regular annual bearer.

KING DAVID—The most beautiful apple grown. Medium to large

resembling Jonathan in shape, though larger; color a deep rich red with distinct stripings of darker red. Its striking appearance commands instant attention and top prices. The tree and foliage much resemble Jonathan, but more vigorous and hardy. A vigorous grower remarkably young bearer, often bearing fruit the second year after planting. This makes it ideal for planting as a filler, although it is a long-lived tree and makes a good permanent tree.

	Each	Per doz	Per 100	Per 1000
Three years, 5 to 7 feet	\$0.40	\$4.50	\$30.00	\$270.00
Three years, 5 to 6 feet . . . . .	.30	3.50	25.00	230.00
Two years, 4 to 5 feet . . . . .	.25	3.00	20.00	190.00
Two years, 3 to 4 feet, . . . . .	.20	2.25	15.00	130.00
One year whips, 3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.20	2.25	15.00	130.00

LEADING VARIETIES

SUMMER

Benoni	Horse	Summer Queen
Chenango	Oldenburg	Sweet Bough
Colton	Red Astrachan	Sweet June
Early Harvest	Red June	Tetofsky
Early Strawberry	Sops of Wine	Western Beauty
Early Joe	Starr	Yellow Transparent
Golden Sweet	Striped June	

FALL

Autumn Strawberry	Flory's Bellflower	Pound Sweet
Bynum Sweet	Green Sweet	Princess Royal
Dr. Matthew	Haas	Rambo
Fall Pippin	Maiden Blush	Rocky Mt. Pippin
Fall Queen	Nashville Mammoth	Twenty Ounce
Fall Wine	Parlin's Beauty	Wealthy

WINTER

Arkansas Black	Isham	Rome Beauty
Akins	Jacobs Sweet	Rhode Is. Greening
Babbitt	Jersey Black	Seek no Further
Bailey Sweet	Jonathan	Shackleford
Baldwin	Jones	Shannon Pippin
Baxter	Kinnard	Smith
Ben Davis	Lankford	Spitzenberg
Big Romanite	Lansingburg	Stark
Black Detroit	Limbirtwig	Stayman Winesap
Brinnegar Sweet	Lawver	Thompkins King
Canada Red	Lord Nelson	Tolman
Clayton	Loy	Vandevere Pippin
Dominie	Mann	Wallbridge
Fallawater	Milam	Wagoner
Fameuse	Missouri Pippin	White Pippin
	Mosier Sweet	

Gano	Nickajack	White Bellflower
Gilpen	Northern Spy	Wine Sap
Golden Pippin	N. W. Greening	Winter Paradise
Golden Russett	Ozark	Winter Pearmin
Grimes	Paragon	Winter Green
Green Pippin	Peter	Winter Golden Sweet
Hoop	Pewaukee	Willow Twig
Hubbardston	Pryor	Wolf River
Huntsman	Ralls	Yellow Bellflower
Indiana Favorite	Roman Stem	Yellow Newton
Indian		York Imperial

Top-worked Grimes are 10 cents higher in each grade than varieties that are not top-worked.

SPECIAL VARIETIES

	Each	Per doz	Per 100	Per 1000
Three years, 5 to 7 feet	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$300.00
Three years, 5 to 6 feet nice, fine . . . .	.40	4.00	30.00	210.00
Two years, 4 to 5 feet first class . . . .	.30	3.00	25.00	175.00
Two years, 3 to 4 feet, first class . . . .	.25	2.50	20.00	150.00

VARIETIES—Arkansas Beauty, American Blush, Banana, Bath, Black Ben, Coffelt, Delicious, Givens, Golden Ball, Iowa Blush, Ingram. Jeffries, King David, Monstrous Pippin and Greenville.

CRAB APPLES

TRANSCENDENT—This is probably one of the best of all crab apples, is popular over the entire country. It is perfectly hardy everywhere; is an immense bearer, yielding large crops every year. It is also a rapid grower and often bears fruit three years after planting. The fruit of this crab is held in high esteem by housewives for making jelly. Fruit, bright yellow, striped with red. September to October.

KENTUCKY CIDER CRAB—Joe A. Burton's description as given in the Farmer's Guide, February 22, 1913. "We do enjoy our crab cider and crab apple butter. We feel sorry for the rest of you who have none. Understand, these apples are not edible raw. They are sour and puckery. Though so very sour they probably have more sugar than any other apple. As determined by analysis in the Division of Pomology at Washington, they contain 12½ per cent of sugar. Their astrinceny is caused by the large amount of tanin. This is claimed to be an essential element of good cider. From some cause our cider this time is better than ever. It was made late in the fall and keeps sweet in the barrel all winter. These apples keep exceedingly well. We have a barrel of them now. We make our apple butter anytime in the winter when there are no flies to bother and have it fresh. Every farmer ought to have a few of these trees. Now, don't all of you write asking where you can get them. There

are only three nurserymen growing them.

	Each	Per doz	Per 100
Three years, 5 to 7 feet	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00
Three years, 5 to 6 feet . . . . .	.40	4.00	35.00
Two years, 4 to 5 feet . . . . .	.30	3.00	25.00
Two years, 3 to 5 feet . . . . .	.20	2.00	15.00

VARIETIES—Hyslop., Transcendent, Hewes, (excellent for cider) Whitney, No. 20, Martha and Florence.

PEARS

The cultivation of this noble fruit is extending as its value is appreciated. The pear like most things highly desirable and valuable, cannot be had without attention, labor and skill. One of the most important points in the management of the pear is to gather them in the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe; and August pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until there is danger of frost ;gather when on gently lifting the fruit the stem will readily separate from the limbs. Place in a dark room until fully matured The pear succeeds on most soils, but probably does better on rather loamy loam.

Dwarf pears must always be planted deep enough to cover the junction of pear and quince three or four inches, and about one-half of the previous summer's growth cut off each spring. And the side branches should not be removed higher than one foot from the ground in Dwarfs, while Standard Pears may be trimmed to the height desired.

KOONCE—A very popular early variety. Fruit large, yellow, one-half nearly covered with red. Does not rot at the core. Tree vigorous hardy and upright grower. Very productive and good shipper. July.

GARBER—One of the Japan Hybrids; larger than Kieffer; hardy productive, early bearer; excellent for canning. September and Oct.

HOWELL—Large, yellow, with red cheek; early bearer and productive. September and October.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME—A most dependable cropper, often is fruiting the first season after planting. Fruit large, frequently a pound in weight. A dull greenish yellow, spotted russett, flesh is white, rich and good quality. An all around profitable market pear. Season; October and November.

BEURRE D'ANJOU—This is one of the best known, most profitable late pears. The tree is a vigorous grower; hardy and prolific. The pears are of large size, green in color, but often yellowing when thoroughly ripe. They are very juicy and luscious and of the best

quality. For late fall and very early winter use, we have no better variety. October to January.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—This fine old pear is still one of the hardiest and most generally successful over a wide range of country, producing good crops annually of large, handsome fruit that is exceptionally good in quality. Considered one of the hardiest and best for the north-west in which location it bears great crops of perfect fruit. Season is September and October.

HENRY PEAR—Grown from French pear seed, planted in spring of 1871 by Henry C. Henry, of Effingham county, Illinois. Commenced bearing in 1878. Has never shown any sign of leaf or twig blight. It is a regular and abundant bearer and in quality has no superior, if an equal, among the many good winter pears. Resembles Bartlett very much in size, shape and flavor. It is a good keeper a rich yellow in color and without a peer in quality among the winter pears. A good grower in nursery.

STANDARD PEARS

	Each	Per doz	Per 100	Per 1000
5 to 7 feet, branched	\$0.80	\$9.00	\$65.00	\$600.00
5 to 6 feet, branched . . . . .	.70	7.50	55.00	500.00
4 to 5 feet, branched . . . . .	.60	6.00	45.00	400.00
3 to 4 feet, mostly branched . . . .	.45	4.50	30.00	250.00

SUMMER VARIETIES—Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Doyenne, Le Conte, Lawson, Souvenir du Congress, Tyson, Wilder.

AUTUMN VARIETIES—Beurre d'Anjou, Cole's Seedless, Duchess, de Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Garber, Howell, Idaho, Keiffer's Hybrid, Sheldon, Seckel.

WINTER VARIETIES—Duchess de Bordeaux, Lawrence, Mt. Vernon, President Drouard, Vicar of Wakefield.

SPECIAL VARIETIES

	Each	Per doz	Per 100
5 to 7 feet	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$80.00
5 to 6 feet . . . . .	.90	9.00	70.00
4 to 5 feet . . . . .	.75	7.50	60.00
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.60	6.00	45.00

VARIETIES—Arnold's Winter, Coreless, Henry, Koonce, Lincoln. Vermont Beauty.

DWARF

	Each	Per doz	Per 100	Per 1000
4 to 5 feet	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$300.00
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.40	4.00	37.00	250.00

LEADING VARIETIES—Anjou, Bartlett, Buffum, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess, Flemish Beauty, Keiffer's Hybrid, Louise Bonne d'Jersey, Howell, Seckel, Tyson.

NECTARINES

	Each	Per doz
4 to 5 feet	\$0.50	\$5.00
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.40	4.00

VARIETIES—Boston, Hardwick, Red Roman.

QUINCES

MISSOURI MAMMOTH QUINCE—The largest and best quince that is grown. Very hardy and productive. Fruit of largest size, often weighing twenty to twenty-four ounces. A rich golden yellow, ripening just ahead of the Orange, but keeps well. Flesh fine and exceedingly tender, cooking as nicely as an apple and with an exceedingly mild, pleasant flavor. Brings highest prices in market.

ORANGE—Large, bright, golden yellow; fine, firm flesh and good flavor; one of the best for cooking. The most popular and extensively cultivated of the old varieties. Season, October.

	Each	Per doz	Per 100
4 to 5 feet	\$0.75	\$8.00	\$50.00
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.50	5.00	40.00

VARIETIES—Angers, Champion, Orange

SPECIAL VARIETIES

	Each	Per doz	Per 100
4 to 5 feet	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$75.00
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.75	8.00	50.00

VARIETIES—Borgeat, Meach's Prolific, Missouri Mammoth.

CHERRIES

The Cherry, being a very hardy tree will thrive on nearly any good soil, but does best in a warm, dry, sandy, gravelly, or clay loam. The most important thing is to have the soil dry; no other fruit is so greatly injured by excessive moisture as is the Cherry.

The Cherry is one of the most profitable, if not the most profitable of all the fruits that are grown. More and more the fruit growers of the country are taking up its culture and enormous profits are being realized from young orchards.

This variety of fruit tree requires so little care and cultivation that there is practically no cost of labor to keep up an orchard. Hence, greater profits from the fruit.

Cherries are divided into two classes, sweet and sour; the sweets being called Hearts and Biggarreaus, the sours Dukes and Morellos. The sweets attain a larger size than the sours but are not as hardy and are more likely to be injured by bursting of the bark.

A New Cherry—The "Burbank"

BURBANK'S DESCRIPTION—The earliest of all large cherries. The largest of all early cherries and not only the best of all early cherries, but unsurpassed by any cherry of any season. The "Burbank" brought in the eastern states at the wholesale public auction sales in 1908, fifteen dollars per ten pound box and seven dollars and fifty cents per ten pound box, later in car load lots; and in 1909 sold again in Philadelphia at the fabulous price of thirty-one dollars per box of ten pounds. Just three dollars and ten cents per pound wholesale. The trees are models in form, vigor and never-failing productiveness. The foliage, which is of unusual size, is so placed that the fruit is fully protected from birds and cracking from the late spring rains. The "Burbank" is the early cherry. Two year, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.25 each; one year, 3 to 4 feet, \$1.00 each.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM—This originated with H. Knudson, of Springfield, Minn., and is believed to be a cross between the Western Sand Cherry and the Miner Plum. Its habits of growth are like the Miner while the leaf, twig and bark very much resemble the Sand Cherry. It is a fine grower and makes a very fine orchard tree. The fruit is about an inch in diameter and is as much a plum as it is a cherry. The shape is oblong and slightly flattened. It has a flavor very peculiar to itself, very palatable and rich. An immense and early bearer, if well pollenized; should be planted near other plum trees. Tree perfectly hardy as far north as Manitoba. Two year, 4 to 5 feet, \$1.00 each; one year, 3 to 4 feet, .75 each.

MONTMORENCY—A beautiful large, red cherry; much larger and firmer than early Richmond, and fully ten days later in ripening. Being extraordinarily prolific and very hardy, it can be recommended as a variety of great value. Valuable for canning and preserving. A patron writes that six years ago he planted fifty Montmorency cherry trees from which he has just harvested \$150.00 worth of fruit. One acre of Montmorency cherries, owned by a neighbor, has returned an average annuity of over \$600.00 for the last ten years. This cherry is in great favor wherever cherries are grown. With such a heavy demand for this variety, we would suggest that you order early. Season last of June.

DYEHOUSE—A hardy and valuable cherry. The earliest cherry of fine quality. Often bears at two years old, and has the appearance of being covered with a purple cloth, such is the abundance of the fruit. Has the smallest pit of any cherry known. For tarts, pies

and especially for canning it has no superiors among cherries. Season early June.

EARLY RICHMOND—This is one of the most valuable and popular cherries and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. This hardy cherry fruits on young trees soon after planting. It is the good old variety that yields such marvelous crops in the gardens. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters. Tree slender in growth, with a roundish spreading head exceedingly productive. Fruit is medium size, round and dark red. The flesh tender, juicy, and sub-acid. Ripens in June.

	Each	Per doz	Per 100	Per 1000
5 to 6 feet, extra nice	\$0.80	\$9.00	\$65.00	\$600.00
4 to 5 feet, well branched . . . . .	.70	7.00	45.00	400.00
3 to 4 feet, . . . . .	.50	5.00	35.00	300.00
2 to 3 feet, . . . . .	.40	4.00	25.00	250.00

LEADING VARIETIES OF CHERRIES

SWEET—

Belle de Choisy	Ida	Schmidt's
Black Eagle	Knight's Early Black	Tartarian
Black Heart	Napoleon	Windsor
Early Purple	Phillipe	White Caroon
Governor Wood		Yellow Spanish

DUKES AND MORELLOS—

Dye House	Montmorency Large	Richmond
Empress Eugene	Morello	Silver Thorn
Leib	Ostheim	Wragg
May Duke		

PEACHES

Peach growing is today a great industry and there are a great many young orchards being planted throughout the country. The ease with which these trees may be cultivated, their freedom from disease, the short period before they become productive, together with the immense demand for the fruit and the facility with which it may be shipped to the market, make peach growing extremely profitable.

To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees the ground must be kept clean and mellow.

To keep the trees in good shape it is necessary that they should be pruned yearly, and all the dead and useless wood cut out and light and air let in.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—Fruit of large size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; tree vigorous, moderately productive. Last of September. Freestone.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—A magnificent large yellow peach, of a good quality. Tree vigorous and very productive. Its fine size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular sorts. No other variety has been so extensively planted. First of September. Free.

CHAMPION—Fruit large. beautiful in appearance; flavor delicious, skin creamy white, with red cheek; valuable for commercial orchards, extreme hardness and splendid quality make it a favorite. Ripens late in August. Freestone.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—Very large white peach with red cheek. The flesh is white, firm and of fine flavor. Tree rapid grower and is very productive. July freestone.

CAPTAIN EDE—A handsome yellow peach, with a faint blush of carmine, resembles Elberta. Fine quality and a splendid shipper. Ripens in early September. Freestone.

CARMAN—Fruit large, color creamy white or pale yellow with a deep blush; flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy; very hardy and productive every year. This is a favorite variety with many growers, as it is one of the most profitable varieties ever introduced. The fruit stands shipping so well that it always reaches market in prime condition, and its handsome appearance causes it to bring the highest prices. Early August. Free.

OLD MIXON FREE—Large, roundish, yellowish white, marked with red, with a deep red cheek when fully exposed. Flesh deep red at the stone; tender, rich, excellent. Early September.

SALWAY—Large roundish ovate; yellow with a crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the pit; sweet juicy, good. Late. Valued as one of the best late peaches for market. October. Free.

STARR PEACH—This seedling was found in an old orchard on the Buchanan farm in St. Louis. It attracted much deserved attention on account of its extremely large size, handsome appearance and late ripening when all others were gone. Bore a full crop, selling at highest prices in the St. Louis market. Color rich yellow with a brilliant red cheek; round; perfect freestone, juiciest of rich juice. Ripens about October 1st and can be kept a long time. Quality the very best. Blooms late, thus escaping the early spring frosts. We consider it the most valuable acquisition to our list of peaches and worthy of an extended planting.

BOKARA NO. 3—Remarkable for its extreme hardness, having endured a temperature of 28 degrees below zero without injury. It is of Asiatic origin, but has been fruited several years, especially in Iowa, where it ripens about the middle of August. The fruit is large specimens having measured seven inches in circumference; yellow with red cheek, tough skin; flesh firm and of fine quality; a perfect freestone; is a splendid keeper.

LAMONTE—Magnificent large yellow, freestone peach of a good quality; tree vigorous and productive. No other variety is so free from fungus diseases. Its season is nearly two weeks later than the

Elberta. A good peach to buy.

WILLETT—One of the largest and finest peaches grown; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and excellent; skin yellow, covered with dark red. Last of September. Freestone.

ALPHA—A chance seedling found growing in Rochester, N. Y. Two weeks earlier than Early Crawford and much larger; flesh white, red at pit; juicy, highest quality, freestone. Tree vigorous, strong.

EUREKA—This great ironclad peach is absolutely the hardest, after fifteen years test. Bears so full it needs thinning when Alberta all killed in bud. In 1912, 32 below zero killed all buds of all other sorts and all buds of common seedlings, yet every Eureka tree in our test orchard bloomed—only peach blossoms here in 1912. Good size almost as large as Alton and Carman and a week to ten days earlier, Beautiful red cheek; better flavor than Carman, almost equal to Alton, firmer and better keeper and shipper, with far less brown rot than Carman,—in fact, is almost entirely free of rot. Plant Eureka, for, year in and year out; it will bear more fine peaches than any other variety.

THE STEARNS PEACH—This peach was originated in the heart of the great fruit belt of Michigan by James N. Stearns, of South Haven, Michigan. Mr. Stearn needs no introduction to the fruit growing public of Michigan, for a long, faithful and valuable service he has rendered the Michigan Horticultural Societies, the Farmers' Institutes, his origination of the Kalamazoo peach and other noteworthy efforts, have made his name familiar and his judgment and his ability recognized throughout the borders of Michigan and other states. The Stearns peach, having been thoroughly tested, is introduced with every assurance from the originator that it surpasses any other variety yet given to the public. Possessing the size and firmness of the Elberta, the quality and flavor of the Crawford, the hardiness and prolificness of the Kalamazoo, together with the fact of its being free from curl leaf. Has fruited here on two-year old trees and is very promising.

HOLDERBAUM—The introducers of the new peach, after calling it the "Giant of the Alleghanies" make the following claim; "On account of the peculiar style of blossom it is not affected by the heavy spring frosts like other varieties." They also claim it to be of ironclad hardiness. They give the following description of the fruit; "The size of the natural fruit is immense, many specimens measuring from twelve to fourteen inches in circumference. In color it is of a light creamy yellow, with a beautiful red cheek on the sunny side. In texture it is very firm, of fine quality and a perfect freestone. The pit is very small and the flesh light yellow, streaked with red from the surface to the center, and of most exquisite flavor."

SUMMER SNOW CLING—One of the best peaches for canning. Far more delicious than Heath Cling and ripens a month earlier: of special value among the northern borders of the peach belt—a snowy white cling, clear white to the pit.

LEADING VARIETIES OF PEACHES

	Each	Per doz	Per 100	Per 1000
5 to 6 feet	\$0.30	\$3.50	\$25.00	\$210.00
4 to 5 feet ... ..	.25	2.80	20.00	170.00
3 to 4 feet, one year ... ..	.20	2.20	15.00	130.00
2 to 3 feet, one year ... ..	.15	1.65	11.00	85.00

EARLY

Alexander	Early Rivers	Thurber
Amsden	Greensboro	Triumph
X Ark. Traveler	X Hynes Surprise	Troth
Bowers Early	May Beauty	Waterloo
Briggs May	Mt. Rose	Yellow St. John
Connett's Early	Shoemaker	
Early Canada	Sneed	

MEDIUM

Carman	Early York	Kalamazoo
Champion	Elberta	Matthews Beauty
Chinese Cling	Family Favorite	New Prolific
? Coldridge's Favorite	Fitzgerald	Sallie Worrell
Conklin	Foster	Waddell
Connecticut	Hale's Early	Wager
Crawford's Early	Jacques Rareripec	Yellow Rareripec

LATE

Barnard	Heath Cling	O. M. Free
Belle of Georgia	Heath Free	Palmerston
Beers Smock	Henrietta Cling	Picquetts Late
Blood Free	Hill's Chili	Red Cheek
Captain Ede	Honest John	Reeve's Favorite
Chairs Choice	Hoosier Cling	X Ringold's Cling
Crawford's Late	Indian Cling	Salway
Crosby	Lemon Cling	Smock
Emma	Lemon Free	Steadley
Fleener	Miller's Cling	Steven's Rareripec
X Fourteen Oz. Cling	Morris White	Stump
Garfield	X Newington Cling	Susquehanna
Globe	X October Beauty	Wheatland
Golden Drop	O. M. Cling	Wonderful

SPECIAL VARIETIES

	Each	Per doz	Per 100	Per 1000
5 to 6 feet	\$0.60	\$6.00	\$40.00	\$350.00
4 to 5 feet ... ..	.50	5.00	35.00	300.00
3 to 4 feet ... ..	.40	4.00	30.00	250.00
2 to 3 feet ... ..	.30	3.00	25.00	200.00

VARIETIES—Alpha, Bokara No. 3, Holderbaum, Eureka, Willett, Lamonte, Summer Snow Cling, Starr, The Stearns Peach.

APRICOTS

Ripening as it does, between cherries and peaches, the apricot is a most welcome fruit, both tempting and delicious. The trees are as hardy as those of the peach, and should be planted on a northern or western exposure to prevent early blooming. They need the same treatment for curculio as the plum.

ALEXANDER—(Russian) Medium to small size; light orange flecked with red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, and good flavor. dessert and market. Tree hardy and productive. Ripens in July.

EARLY GOLDEN—Small roundish-oval; pale orange with smooth skin; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and desirable for dessert use. Tree hardy and productive.

MOOR PARK—Very large; orange yellow with numerous specks and dots; flesh yellow, sweet juicy and rich; good to very good for market and dessert. Tree is rather tender, and fruit ripens unevenly. Ripens in August.

	Each	Per doz	Per 100
4 to 5 feet	\$0.75	\$8.00	\$55.00
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.50	5.00	40.00

VARIETIES—Alexander, Budd, Early Golden, Gibb, Moor Park.

PLUMS

The plum tree will accommodate itself to most situations not absolutely wet, but produces its finest fruit and most certain crops on heavy, clayey soil.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—One of the favorite Damsons. Fruit oval and attractive; tree a good grower and enormously productive; fruit of medium size produced in thick clusters or groups, dark purple in color, esteemed for preserving. Ripens in October.

GERMAN PRUNE—Medium; oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich fine. Tree vigorous and very productive. One of the best. Ripens in September and sells for higher prices on the market on account of high quality. A leading favorite. There is no easily grown fruit that gives greater or more certain profit than the German prune.

ABUNDANCE—One of the best Japan plums. The tree a rapid grower, healthy, comes into bearing remarkably young and yields abundantly. Fruit of medium size, large when thinned; amber, with markings of red; juicy, sweet, of good quality when well ripened. May be picked when it begins to color; will keep a long time. Ripens in August.

BURBANK—This is decidedly the best of the Japan varieties; unsurpassed for beauty and productiveness, as well as a very hardy tree with foliage so perfect as to contribute in an essential degree

to its health. One of the grand points about the Burbank is that it succeeds over a wide range of our country, and will stand the most severe winters. Fruit large, oval, with a reddish purple skin; flesh yellow, juicy and good. A good one. August.

RED JUNE—The great early market plum. Medium to large; deep vermilion red, with beautiful bloom; very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, firm, slightly sub-acid, delightful. It is the best in quality of any of the Japanese plums. Free from rot. Ripens early in August.

WICKSON—This, the largest of the Japanese plums, is superb in every way. The color is bright cherry red, covered with a light bloom; the pit is small for so large a fruit, the flesh is thick, sweet, tender and rather dry, indicating good keeping and shipping qualities. The fruit sells almost on sight September.

	Each	Per doz	Per 100	Per 1000
3 years, 5 to 7 feet, nice head	\$0.75	\$8.00	\$60.00	\$500.00
3 years, 5 to 6 feet, nice head . . . . .	.60	6.00	50.00	400.00
2 years, 4 to 5 feet, nice head . . . . .	.50	5.00	40.00	350.00
2 years, 3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.40	4.00	30.00	250.00

LEADING VARIETIES OF PLUMS

Abundance	Imperial Gage	Prunus Pissardi
Beauty of Naples	Kelsey's Japan	Robinson
Botan	Lombard	Satsuma
Bradshaw	Mariana	Shropshire Damson
Burbank	Miner	Shippers Pride
Chabot—late	Moore's Arctic	Spaulding
Forest Rose	Ogon	Weaver
German Prune	Prunus Simonia	Wild Goose
Green Gage	Pottawattamie	

SPECIAL VARIETIES

	Each	Per doz	Per 100	Per 1000
5 to 6 feet	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$75.00	\$600.00
4 to 5 feet . . . . .	.75	8.00	60.00	500.00
3 to 4 feet . . . . .	.50	5.00	40.00	350.00

VARIETIES—America, Apple, Chalco, Giant Prune, Lincoln, Niagara, Milton, Red June, Tennant Prune, Wickson, Williard.

RHUBARB

LINNAEUS—(Genuine) Here is another plant that is a great feeder, like Asparagus, and a deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure heavy stalks. This variety is tender, juicy, and not so sour as other kinds, making it best for pies and table sauce. It is also valuable for canning. Comes in very early in the spring and sells well in all the markets. Mulch heavy with stable manure in the fall and fork

under in the spring. Plant in rows four feet apart by three feet in the row.

HORSERADISH

It is easy to grow as a weed, and every good housewife knows its value in the making of sauces and seasonings. Once used in pickle it will never be gone without. Horseradish sauce is one of the chief appetisers of the golden old-time Southern cuisine. It is also one of the few sauces or condiments that is pronounced by the best authority to be perfectly wholesome. A dozen plants will supply a large family for a lifetime, and it grows and multiplies very fast.

ASPARAGUS

When planting asparagus roots, set 4 to 6 inches deep and about 12 inches apart in the row, covering with only three inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow.

The asparagus bed is apt to be neglected in the early fall. Before the 1st of September the tops should be cut, and the bed or field cleared of weeds. It is highly important that all the seed should be taken off, as the greatest enemy that the asparagus has in the way of weeds is the asparagus, and it is almost impossible to get clear of superfluous plants when once started. When this work is finished, cover the bed to the depth of three inches with coarse manure, which will not only enrich the soil, but it will keep out the frost, which is highly essential.

The first work in the spring should be to remove all the covering except the fine manure, which should be carefully forked in, so that the crowns will not be injured by the prongs of the fork. Forking the beds should not be neglected as the early admission of the sun and rain into the ground induces the plants to throw up shoots of superior size. Another step in the right direction is to keep the ground entirely free from weed the entire season, as these take from the plants the strength required for their own growth, and the asparagus needs it all.

GARDEN ROOTS

Each Per doz Per 100

RHUBARB—

Linnaeus	\$0.25	\$2.50	\$15.00
Victoria . . . . .	.25	2.50	15.00

ASPARAGUS—

Conover's Colossal . . . . .		.50	2.00
Palmetto . . . . .		.50	2.00
Barr's Mammoth . . . . .		.35	1.50
Columbian . . . . .		.35	1.50

Holt's Mammoth Sage . . . . .	.25	2.50	15.00

Horse-Radish . . . . .	.15	1.75	10.00

GRAPES

There is scarcely a yard so small, either in country or city, that room for one to a dozen or more grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably trained up to the side of any building, or along the garden fence, occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest of fruit. Make the soil mellow, and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nursery. Plant about eight feet apart, along the fence or building. For vineyard purposes make rows eight feet apart, six feet in rows. To plant an acre, 6 by 8 feet, requires 908 plants.

KING—Is as hardy and strong a grower as the Concord, and more prolific. The color is the same, grape much larger and cluster larger and more compact. The pulp is more tender, flavor nearly the same, but more sprightly, seeds fewer in number, ripening between Worden and Concord. The berry is too large and bunch too compact to make it a good long distance shipper, but for local high priced trade or for family use it is one of the best.

MOORE'S EARLY BLACK—Bunch large, berry large round with heavy bloom, vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early market. Its hardiness particularly adapts it to Canada and northern portions of the United States; succeeds admirably in the south.

NIAGARA WHITE—Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the black; the leading profitable market sort. Bunch and berries large, greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin, but tough; quality much like the Concord.

BRIGHTON—Red. Bunch large, well formed; berries above medium to large, round; excellent flavor and quality; one of the earliest in ripening. One of the very best shippers. Vine hardy and a vigorous grower.

POCKLINGTON—Very large, round, golden yellow; clear, juicy, sweet and tender; with a little pulp; especially a market sort. Vine hardy and healthy, and productive in favorable seasons. Mid-season.

McPIKE—Fruit of large size, often the single grape measures one and one-eighth inches. Bunch compact and of good size; quality is excellent; seeds few and small; pulp melting and parts from seed readily; ripens with Worden. Vine is a vigorous grower, hardy; the foliage perfect, of Concord type. This is certainly destined to take front rank in our long list of native grapes.

LUCILE—This grape is a new one, and the very best of all the Red Grape family, either for home use or market. It will yield as much or more per acre than Concord, Niagara, or any other well known variety. Perfectly hardy, and healthy as any grape in existence. Ripens its wood fully under a heavy load of fruit and commences to ripen just after Moore's Early, which makes it a very

valuable early grape. A grape coming in at this season always commands a high price. The clusters and berry are extra large, very compact, and of very high quality and fine color. The Lucile is one of the very best for long distance shipping, and its keeping qualities are excelled by none. In fact, if left on the vines it will not drop off like other varieties, but if the season is long enough, it will gradually dry up into raisins. Positively the very best of all the red grapes, and a big money maker for all those who plant it. This variety has all of the good points and none of the poor ones.

The prices given below are for two year vines:

	Each	Per doz	Per 100
Agawam, (red, mid-season)	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$15.00
Amber Queen (red, early) . . . . .	.40	4.00	25.00
Brighton (red, early) . . . . .	.20	2.00	12.00
Catawba (red, very late) . . . . .	.20	2.00	15.00
Columbian (black, early) . . . . .	.40	4.50	30.00
Champion (black, mid-season) . . . . .	.20	2.00	15.00
Concord (black, mid-season) . . . . .	.20	2.00	12.00
Campbell's Early (black, early) . . . . .	.50	5.00	40.00
Delaware (red, mid-season) . . . . .	.20	2.00	15.00
Duchess (white, mid-season) . . . . .	.25	2.50	20.00
Eaton (black, mid-season) . . . . .	.50	5.00	40.00
Early Ohio (black, early) . . . . .	.50	5.00	40.00
Empire State (white, late) . . . . .	.40	4.00	25.00
Green Mountain (white, late) . . . . .	.50	5.00	40.00
Hartford Prolific (black, early) . . . . .	.20	2.00	12.00
Isabella (black, mid-season) . . . . .	.20	2.00	15.00
Ives' Seedling (black, mid-season) . . . . .	.20	2.00	12.00
Jefferson (red, mid-season) . . . . .	.25	2.50	20.00
King (black, medium early) . . . . .	.75	8.00	65.00
Lucile (red, late) . . . . .	.50	5.00	35.00
Lady Washington (white, mid-season) . . . . .	.25	2.50	20.00
Lindley (red, early) . . . . .	.20	2.00	15.00
Lutie (red, earliest) . . . . .	.50	5.00	35.00
Martha (white, early) . . . . .	.20	2.00	15.00
Moore's Diamond (white, mid-season) . . . . .	.40	4.00	25.00
Moyer (red, mid-season) . . . . .	.40	4.00	25.00
Moore's Early (black, early) . . . . .	.25	2.50	20.00
McPike (black, mid-season) . . . . .	.50	5.00	35.00
Niagara (white, mid-season) . . . . .	.25	2.50	20.00
Norton (red, early) . . . . .	.20	2.00	15.00
Pocklington (light golden yellow, late) . . . . .	.25	2.50	20.00
Prentiss (white, mid-season) . . . . .	.25	2.50	20.00
Salem (red, late) . . . . .	.25	2.50	20.00
Vergennes (red, late) . . . . .	.40	4.00	25.00
Worden (black, early) . . . . .	.20	2.00	15.00
Wyoming (red, mid-season) . . . . .	.25	2.50	20.00
Woodruff (red, early) . . . . .	.25	2.50	20.00

RASPBERRY

The Raspberry, coming immediately after Strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, is equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and aside from the demand for it for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning.

We generally set black caps about three and one-half feet apart in rows, and rows seven feet apart, or if you wish to cultivate both ways, plant five feet each way. Either method requires 1,725 plants per acre.

KANSAS—Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drouth and cold and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after the Palmer. Berries size of Gregg, of better quality; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and brings highest price in market. Every planter who wants a prolific, hardy and early berry of immense size, handsome appearance and superb quality, should plant it.

MUNGER—Introducer's description: The fruit of Munger is black, and resembles Gregg very much. It is a better flavored berry than Gregg, tougher in texture and therefore a better shipper. In size it excels Gregg by almost twenty-five per cent, being extra fine for canning and evaporating. Its season for ripening is from five to eight days later than Gregg and it has a special faculty of withstanding drouth and hot sun. The past season when others were dry and seedy Munger ripened up sweet and juicy and readily brought an advance of fifty cents per bushel over other kinds. The canes, too, resemble Gregg, are free from disease, upright in growth, and have never as yet been affected by the cold of winter.

CUMBERLAND—The largest black raspberry known; has been well tested in nearly all sections the past seasons, giving thorough satisfaction. In hardiness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety. In size the fruit is simply enormous, far surpassing any other sort. The berries run seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and are of such handsome appearance that their fruit sold for ten cents a quart when other varieties were selling for five cents to seven cents per quart. The quality is very similar and fully equal to Gregg. In spite of its unusually large size, the fruit is possessed of great firmness and is thus well adapted for standing long shipments. It follows Palmer and Souhegan and precedes Gregg a short time, making it a mid-season variety. The bush is exceedingly healthy and vigorous, throwing up stocky canes; is well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit. Large growers report yields of two or three times as much per acre as Ohio, under same conditions and far ahead of all other varieties.

THE NEW CARDINAL RASPBERRY—This wonderful berry is a surprise in the fullness of its merits—its great growth, extreme hardi-

ness, and the exceeding productiveness of its choice red, rich and pure flavored berries. It will pay. It is not a novelty, but a variety of great merit. The new Cardinal is claimed to grow ten feet high and bears in proportion. Leading horticulturists who have seen this berry say that it is one of the wonders of the century, so far exceeding others as to put it entirely beyond comparison. Judge Wellhouse president of the Kansas Horticultural Society, said at a meeting of the society that the introduction of the Cardinal Raspberry would add millions to the wealth of the farmers of the country because of its inherent great vigor and exceeding productiveness.

This most promising raspberry is another natural product of the state of Kansas. It is not a hybrid, but a result where nature combined its best in one little seed that produced the first Cardinal raspberry plant; it also germinated that seed in its own way, not as under the pet care of an expert gardener, who would control the temperature, moisture, sunshine and weeds, but it came up in a neglected clump of Gregg raspberry bushes and there showed its makeup by growing far above them and producing its great crop of red berries in contrast to the few Greggs beneath them. When first seen by the owner the Greggs were dug up and the Cardinals had the room.

ST. REGIS—This variety, we consider, is one of the most valuable red raspberries that has ever been introduced and it is our prediction that a few years more will see it as extensively grown as any of the old standard varieties. And there is no reason why it should not be for it has all of the good qualities of any of the old sorts and a great many that none of them possess. Here are a few reasons why we can so strongly recommend the St. Regis;

The fruit is of good size; a beautiful crimson color; of delicious flavor, and so firm that it will carry to distant markets in excellent condition. It is the first red raspberry to ripen in the spring, coming at the close of the strawberry season. The first crop to ripen is the main crop and it is a bumper. Not excelled by any of the other varieties and equalled by few. But, like other varieties, they do not stop bearing as soon as this first crop is produced. Instead, they keep right on bearing, in small quantities of course, all summer and autumn. By the last of August the new growth of wood, which has been produced during the summer, is ready to bear fruit and continues to bear in increasing quantities until the severe frosts stop them.

Sounds almost too good to be true, doesn't it? That is what we thought before we had tried them; but if you could have enjoyed with us those delicious berries all during last summer and fall, you would have been convinced the same as we are. Another unusual quality of the St. Regis is that they will produce fruit the first season planted. Not in large quantities, of course, but enough to keep the table well supplied and at a time when other raspberries have been gone for weeks. It has never been our custom to urge our customers to try new and expensive varieties, but we have become so thoroughly convinced of the merits of this berry that we can honestly advise you to buy the St. Regis whether you want only a few dozen for the garden or several thousand for commercial purposes. Our supply of

plants is not large, so you should send in your order early and not run the risk of going another season without getting a start of this grand new berry.

PLUM FARMER—We guarantee Plum Farmer to bring you a paying crop of extra fine fruit. Our Plum Farmer field this year showed as heavy a crop of nice berries as we have ever seen, and we have had some fine fields of nearly all varieties. The plants are very healthy, have a silvery bluish appearance when ripened in the fall and succeed where others fail. The fruit is grayish black, very firm, attractive, of the very highest flavor and is adapted for evaporating, as well as for fresh market or home use. You have no doubt heard or read of the wonderful crop of Plum Farmer berries in many places. A great variety and you should have some. We bought our stock of the introducer and we know that they are true to name.

BLACK RASPBERRIES—

	Per doz	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Conrath	\$0.50	\$0.80	\$3.00	\$20.00
Cumberland . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Eureka . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Gregg . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Hoosier . . . . .	.60	1.00	3.50	25.00
X Johnson Sweet . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Kansas . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Munger . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Nemeha . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Ohio . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Palmer . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Plum Farmer . . . . .	.60	1.00	3.50	25.00
Souhegan . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00

RED RASPBERRIES—

	Per doz	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Brandywine	\$0.50	\$0.80	\$3.00	\$20.00
Cuthbert . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Columbian			4.00	30.00
Cardinal			4.00	30.00
Golden Queen . . . . .	.70	1.25	4.00	35.00
Hansell . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
London			4.00	30.00
Marlboro . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Miller's Red . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Royal Church . . . . .	.70	1.25	4.00	30.00
Shaffer's Colossal . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
St. Regis	1.00	2.00	7.00	
King (new) . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Turner . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00

BLACKBERRIES

Culture—The culture of the blackberry is about the same as the raspberry, but if the soil is not very rich, plants may be set 5 by 2 feet in the row; in rich soil 6½ by 3 feet. They should be topped about 2¼ feet from the ground for laterals. Do not let more than three canes grow on the hill. The last four seasons have proved to us that there is as much profit in blackberry culture as in any other branch of fruit growing. The culture of blackberries is not so general as the profits would justify, the demand being always good in the larger cities. Blackberry roots run down deep after moisture, hence, they will prove satisfactory on a dry sandy soil or a high rolling land.

ELDORADO—This is undoubtedly one of our finest blackberries. Its large size and delicious quality put it far in advance of other standard varieties. It is the hardiest blackberry in cultivation. Have never known it to winter-kill, and it will stand the northern climate uninjured. It is very productive and has not failed to ripen a crop since its introduction, so we have confidence in recommending it as far superior to anything that we know on the market. We are confirmed in this by the endorsements of nearly all the agricultural experiment stations and the U. S. Department, Washington, D. C. which has tested the variety and reported as follows; "Sweet, rich and extra good. It is certainly far superior to the Snyder, and we have never tested anything equal to it." It has been cultivated for twenty years, and, under careful tests at different experiment stations for years, has never winter-killed nor failed to produce a full crop of the finest fruit. The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far north-west without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet black, borne in large clusters, and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste, have no hard core and keep for four or five days after picking with quality unimpaired. We have the largest and best lot of Eldorado plants this season that we have ever grown but the demand for them seems to be increasing each year; so, get your orders in very early, before April 1st, if possible.

WILSON'S EARLY—One of the largest and most productive of the early sorts. It is grown here largely for market on account of its large size. It pays better than any other variety. It always sells at a premium over other blackberries in the Chicago market and is daily quoted higher. The berry is large, jet black, and holds its color, never turning red.

BLOWERS—Here is another large and handsome blackberry from western New York. Fruit large to very large, a glossy black in color, firm, and of very high quality. It is a very thrifty grower, and if not topped and on rich soil will grow canes from twelve to fourteen feet high. It is very hardy and productive. In fact, unusually so. It has the longest fruiting season of any blackberry known, lasting from July until October, producing the bulk of its enormous crop in August and quantities in September. On account of the large size of

this berry, its firmness, productiveness, high quality, hardiness and long season, it is an ideal berry for home use or market. It is truly a good one and when making up your order for plants this spring do not forget to add a few hundred of the Blowers.

GIANT HIMALAYA BERRY—You have read about this new variety of the Blackberry family and no doubt many of you have seen it in fruit. Our stock came from the introducer and our plants are genuine. The Himalaya berry has not yet fruited on our farms. It is described as follows; "The Himalaya vine looks like a blackberry vine and the fruit tastes like a blackberry, still the plant has the nature of a tree, or a grape, in that the wood does not die down every year, as with raspberries and blackberries, but continues to bear fruit right along year after year and is as long lived as the peach or pear. The growth of the cane is wonderful, often making from 20 to 40 feet of growth in a season. Himalaya berry commences to ripen in August and continues until October."

The long fruiting season and the fact that the canes continue to bear for several years, make it a valuable variety. The berries are small, however, and are very sour when first ripened. We do not advise buying many plants of this variety. A dozen plants would be nice in your garden. You could have fresh berries during a long season late in the summer and can find out how they do on your soil.

MERSEREAU—This is a good hardy variety. Mersereau is an early, mammoth, iron-clad blackberry. It originated in northwestern New York, where the mercury falls from 15 to 25 degrees below zero, and where it has stood in open field culture for many years without the slightest protection; never being injured in the least. In quality it is exceptionally sweet, rich, melting and luscious, being without core. The seedy character of Snyder and other sorts is noticeably absent. As a shipper and keeper it is unsurpassed, remaining firm without "bleeding" in handling. The canes are of exceeding strong, upright habit, attaining in fairly good soil, a height of 3 feet, if permitted to grow unchecked; and are so stout, as to always remain erect. Foliage large, deep green and abundant. The yield is simply enormous, producing double the quantity of fruit per acre of the Snyder, Kittatinny or Taylor's Prolific, and affording heavy pickings from the first until the crop is all matured. Its season is early to mid-season. Mersereau is a good, profitable blackberry and our plants are dug from our new ground.

WARD—Fine, large fruit, without core; black throughout; excellent quality; a healthy and strong grower; resembles the Kittatinny.

ROBINSON—Very vigorous, upright, prolific, uniformly very large; of best quality. Sells at the highest market price. Originated by Williard Robinson, of Cisco, Texas, who says of it; "It has fruited here for a number of years, and has proven itself one of the most valuable varieties in cultivation. It endures the climactic hardships most excellently."

	Per doz	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Agawam	\$0.50	\$0.80	\$3.00	\$20.00
Briton . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Blowers . . . . .	.60	1.00	3.50	25.00
Early Harvest . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Erie . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Eldorado . . . . .	.60	1.00	3.50	25.00
Himalaya	1.15	2.00	7.00	
Mercereau . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Kittatinny . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Minnewaski . . . . .	.50	.75	3.00	20.00
Ohmer . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Rathbun . . . . .	.70	1.25	4.00	35.00
Robinson . . . . .	.60	1.00	3.50	25.00
Snyder . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Stone's . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Taylor . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Ward . . . . .	.70	1.25	4.00	30.00
Wilson . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Wachusett . . . . .	.70	1.25	4.00	30.00

DEWBERRIES

	Per doz	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Austin	\$0.50	\$0.80	\$3.00	\$20.00
Lucretia . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00
Premo . . . . .	.50	.80	3.00	20.00

GOOSEBERRIES

The Gooseberry thrives best on a cool, damp, rich soil. They should be pruned and mulched with manure annually.

The demand for the fruit is constantly growing, the expense of cultivation is light and the returns most satisfactory. Good plants should produce 200 bushels per acre the third year after planting and from 300 to 400 bushels the fifth year. Gooseberries bring from \$4.00 to \$6.00 per bushel.

CHAUTAUQUA—Very large; greenish white; thin skinned and of the very best quality for kitchen and market. Bush vigorous, hardy and free from mildew. Ripens in mid-season.

DOWNING—Large; roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and very finely flavored. Highly esteemed for home use and market. Bush vigorous and productive. Ripens mid-season.

HOUGHTON—Medium; roundish; pale red; tender, sweet, very good, and the berries are deliciously flavored. Very profitable for canning or for catsup. Bush vigorous, slender and rather spreading. Enormously productive. Seldom mildews. Ripens mid-season.

	Each	Per doz	Per 100	Per 1000
Chautauqua	\$0.50	\$5.00	\$40.00	\$350.00
Downing . . . . .	.25	2.50	18.00	150.00
Houghton . . . . .	.25	2.50	18.00	150.00
Industry . . . . .	.25	2.50	20.00	175.00
Pearl . . . . .	.25	2.50	20.00	175.00
Red Jacket . . . . .	.25	2.50	20.00	175.00
Smith's Improved . . . . .	.25	2.50	18.00	150.00

CURRENTS

The Currant is the earliest ripening of the small fruits, coming in the early summer. It is of pleasant acid flavor, hardy, free grower, easy to cultivate, and a certain and heavy cropper. Because of its extraordinary hardiness and free growing tendencies, it is often badly neglected, but good clean cultivation and careful pruning will double the size and quality of the fruit and increase the profits. Currants are the most profitable of all small fruits. An acre yields from 200 to 250 bushels of fruit, bringing a price from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per bushel. Plants should be set in rows, four feet each way; allowing plenty of light and air. For protection against the currant worm, dust a little white hellebore powder over the bushes when the leaves are damp. Do this as soon as the worms appear.

PERFECTION—The only small fruit ever awarded the Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society. A cross between Fays and White Grape, retaining the valuable characteristics of both parents. Beautiful bright red, as large, or larger, than Fays, holding its size to end of bunch; easy to pick, a great bearer, superior to any other large sort; less acid and of better quality than any other large currant in cultivation. Large healthy foliage, intermediate in growth between Fays and White Grape. We have seen it fruit in New York state and have fruited it on our farms here on the young bushes. It is all that has been claimed for it.

RED CROSS—Very large; red, sweet and of the highest quality; one of the very best, and prized for dessert use as well as the market and kitchen. Bush vigorous and productive with long fruit clusters. This is a popular sort.

WHITE DUTCH—Medium large; white; one of the very best quality sorts; especially prized for dessert use; very popular. Bush productive.

WHITE GRAPE—Large; white; sweet or mild sub-acid; very good quality and popular for dessert and kitchen, and well known in market. Bush low and spreading. Dark green foliage; very productive.

WILDER—Very large; bright red and attractive; a splendid market sort; not so acid as most. Bush very productive; large bunches; ripens rather early; fruit keeps well.

	Each	Per doz	Per 100	Per 1000
Cherry (red)	\$0.20	\$2.00	\$12.00	\$110.00
Crandall (black) . . . . .	.25	2.50	20.00	150.00
Fay's Prolific (red) . . . . .	.20	2.00	12.00	100.00
La Versalle (red) . . . . .	.20	2.00	12.00	110.00
Lee's Prolific (black) . . . . .	.20	2.00	12.00	110.00
North Star (red) . . . . .	.25	2.50	20.00	150.00
Pamona (red) . . . . .	.25	2.00	15.00	150.00
Perfection (red) . . . . .	.25	2.50	18.00	150.00
White Imperial (white) . . . . .	.25	2.50	18.00	150.00
White Grape (white) . . . . .	.20	2.00	12.00	150.00

MULBERRIES

	Each	Per doz
Downing, 4 to 5 feet	\$0.60	\$6.00
New American, 4 to 5 feet . . . . .	.60	6.00
Russian, 4 to 5 feet . . . . .	.75	8.00

STRAWBERRIES

MARIE—Beyond doubt the most prolific and profitable berry in existence today. In yield we will put it up against any new or old variety. In point of beauty and general appearance when placed on sale it has no equal. It was grown from seed of Crescent, fertilized with Cumberland in 1892. As a seedling it showed great promise. We planted for field culture as soon as sufficient number of plants were obtained, and as yet have failed to detect any weak points in either fruit or plant of this grand variety. The plants are good growers, making plenty of runners for a good crop, and show no signs of disease. The blossom is imperfect; season same as Bubach and Haverland, Glen Mary or Brandywine and yielding with any other variety in our 40-acre fruit plantation; besides, it is the most attractive in appearance when picked and ready for the market of any in our entire collection. The berries are round as a ball, dark crimson in color; flesh dark and quality first class, holding up in size to the very last picking.

AROMA—Large; dark red; uniformly roundish, heart shaped; flesh firm, and of very good quality. Stands shipping well; plants vigorous and very productive; blossoms rich in pollen and is good fertilizer for imperfect varieties. Late.

DUNLAP—Medium size; dark glossy red with golden seeds; flesh reasonably firm, red and of excellent flavor. Highly recommended for all purposes. Productive and hardy. Ripens in mid-season.

GANDY—Large, light crimson; flesh of firm, good quality. The plants are vigorous but should be planted in swamp or moist clay soils. Late.

GLEN MARY—Very large; crimson with prominent seeds; flesh firm, rich and juicy. Recommended for dessert and market; of the very best quality. Plants strong and vigorous, thriving on all kinds of soil. Ripens in mid-season.

HAVERLAND—Large, scarlet or crimson. Plant is a vigorous and healthy grower; resists frosts well and yields good crops.

FALL BEARING STRAWBERRIES

Set same as other strawberries. Remove fruit stems as they appear up to about August 1st and then let them mature. Blossoms should be removed from all new set strawberries for best results, but more particularly fall bearing plants. Fertilize your ground and cultivate well. The better the soil and care the better the fruit.

AMERICUS—(perfect, everbearing) One of the best known and most prominent of the new ever-bearing recently introduced. A seedling of Pan-American and Louis Gauthier, from the same batch of seedlings as No. 1 (Francis), foliage a little larger, a shade lighter in color. A good heavy root system; a better plant maker. Americus is strongly staminate. Plants are strong, healthy and deep rooters. The fruit is firm, medium to large in size, light red, heart shape, of fine texture, quality extra good; fruit stems stout, holding large berries high from the ground. Unless repeatedly disbudded it will bear constantly from June to November. A fairly free plant maker and young runner plants begin to bear as soon as they begin to root.

IOWA—(perfect, everbearing) Parentage, Dunlap and Pan-American. Mr. Rockhill says; "Plants large and thrifty, a satisfactory plant maker under average conditions; a little later than some others in coming into bloom, thus saving labor in disbudding. A heavy and continuous fruiter from August 10th to cold weather. Fruit medium to large, color scarlet, fairly firm, quality good but not the highest. In 1908, plants were allowed to fruit in hills and matted rows and proved the heaviest fruiter of any variety ever tested on this place, and most of the varieties introduced during the past 20 years have been tested here. Fruit was just piled up in the matted row and around the hills, the berries about the size of Brandywine

A feature of the Iowa is that it has the stooling habit (multiplying crowns) to a marked degree, the plants set out in spring attaining large size by fall as also many of the new plants that are first to strike root and all large, stocky plants. This variety has short fruit stems while the foliage is exceedingly rank and heavy, serving to protect the fruit even when the ground is slightly frozen in marked contrast to the fruit that lies exposed on other sorts. This variety always ends the season for strawberries.

SUPERB—(perfect flower) One of the very best and no doubt the most advertised fall bearing strawberry. The plants are strong and stand the winter well after producing a heavy crop of fruit from about August 15th until November 15th, according to the season. The fruit of Superb is very large round, rich, dark colored, glossy, attractive and smooth. Each berry is of good shape and ripens all

over at once. Superb will please you and bring you nice, fresh strawberries in the late summer and fall.

FRANCIS—(perfect flower) We have not fruited this fall bearing variety, so give introducer's description. "The fruit of Francis is very large, bright, glossy colored and produces in good paying quantities. They sometimes yield too heavily for the good of the plants." Our supply of Francis plants is limited.

All varieties marked (imp) are pistillate; (e. i. flowers without stamens) imperfect in blossom and need at least every fourth row to be planted with some perfect, or staminate sort; which find here marked (per) to select from.

	Per doz	Per 25	Per 100	Per 1000
Americus (per)	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$0.00	\$00.00
Bubach (imp) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00
Cumberland (per) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00
Crescent (imp) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00
Clyde (per) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00
Francis (per)	1.00	2.00		
Gandy (per) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00
Glen Mary (per) . . . . .	.40	.75	2.00	15.00
Greenville (imp) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00
Haverland (imp) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00
Iowa (per)	1.00	2.00		
Jessie (per) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00
Lovett (per) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00
Michael's Early (per) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00
Marie (per) . . . . .	.40	.75	2.00	15.00
Parker Earle (per) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00
Sharpless (per) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00
Senator Dunlap (per) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00
Superb (per)	1.00	2.00		
Sunshine (imp) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00
Uncle Jim (per) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00
Warfield (imp) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00
Wilson (imp) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00
Wm. Belt (per) . . . . .	.30	.50	1.50	10.00

MISCELLANEOUS

	Each	Per doz
Dwarf Juneberry . . . . .	.30	3.00
Highbush, or Upland Cranberry	\$0.50	\$4.00
Eleagnus Longpipes . . . . .	.50	5.00
Japan Persimmon, 4 to 5 feet	1.00	10.00
Ponderosa Lemon	1.00	10.00
The Japanese Wineberry . . . . .	.25	2.50
The Logan Berry . . . . .	.40	4.00

TREES

Nut-bearing Trees

PECAN TREES—The Pecan is the coming nut of the country. No shadow of doubt about that. Trees of the best varieties come into bearing about as apple trees do. We have trees five years old bearing nuts of enormous size freely. A grove of these would pay bigger and surer dividends than a South African gold mine. We supply both the large paper shell varieties and the seedlings, which are good bearers but their nuts are not so large.

	Each	Per doz	Per 100
American Sweet Chestnut, 4 to 5 feet . . .	\$0.75	\$ 8.00	\$50.00
American Sweet Chestnut, 3 to 4 feet . . .	.50	4.00	25.00
English Walnut, 2 feet . . . . .	.75	8.00	
Filbert (English) . . . . .	.75	8.00	
Hard-shelled Almond . . . . .	.75	8.00	50.00
Japan Walnut, 2 to 3 feet . . . . .	.75	8.00	50.00
Pecan, 3 to 4 feet	1.00	10.00	
Pecan, 2 to 3 feet . . . . .	.75	8.00	
Pecan (Paper shell) grafted, 3 to 4 feet . .	3.00	35.00	
Spanish Chestnut, 3 to 4 feet	1.00	10.00	
Spanish Chestnut, 2 to 3 feet . . . . .	.75	8.00	

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND TREES

Shrubs are useful in bringing out the full beauty of a house, Splendid effects can be had by planting an assortment of flowering shrubs on the lawn; not at all difficult to arrange them, for a group planted promiscuously here and there, has a splendid effect, and at our very low prices, enables you to improve the home at a very reasonable price.

SPIREAS

VAN HOUTH—The grandest of all Spireas; it is a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty flat, white florets make up the raceme and these clusters are set close along the drooping stems. Perfectly hardy and an early bloomer.

RHODODENDRON, OR ROSEBAY—Through its blooming season in May and June, no shrub in Nature's garden, the world over can compare with this. In winter the great leathery leaves of the Rhododendrons form rich banks of green, quite different in character and colortone from the tints of the conifers. Their summer blooming, richness and splendid individuality, can be compared only to that of the Magnolias.

Rhododendrons are most effective and most easily cared for when planted in large beds or groups; so that their flowers may be displayed in rich masses. They will grow in any good soil but are finest

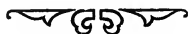
in a sheltered situation, where the soil is deep, well drained and is mulched with leaves. In hot, dry weather soak the ground, say about once a week. A protection of leaves and brush during the winter will be beneficial. The plants we offer are strong and bushy, well set with flower buds and will flower nicely the first year.

NEW CRIMSON SPIREA, ANTHONY WATERER—This beautiful new crimson flowered Spirea was introduced last year for the first time, and previous to its introduction, Mr. Goldring, of the famous Kew gardens, said; "It is one of those exceptional novelties that occur only at rare intervals, adding in a conspicuous way to the rich and varied flora of our gardens. It outshines all the Spireas in brilliancy of color—a bright crimson. It is a rare gem." It makes a low, compact bush, fifteen to eighteen inches high and is covered nearly the whole growing season with large umbels of deep crimson flowers, which measure nearly a foot across. When scarcely 3 inches high it begins to bloom and thereafter is seldom out of flower. As a pot plant for growing in the open, nothing can equal it. Perfectly hardy; it is unquestionably one of the really meritorious plants that we cannot have too many of.

BLUE SPIREA—(*Caryopteris Mastacanthus*) Blue Spirea is a fitting name for this remarkable, new hardy plant. It is certain to become popular with flower lovers everywhere owing to the high decorative value of plant and flower. It is sturdy, upright grower and is extremely floriferous, plants from small pots blooming profusely and continuing to do so throughout the season until they reach a height and width of three feet. The dense flower-heads are of a rich lavender blue, a rare color among flowers.

HYDRANGEA—(*American Everblooming*) The Snowball Hydrangea. This new Hydrangea is the most beautiful hardy shrub introduced in the last twenty years. The plant, which attains a height of 5 to 6 feet, with nearly the same breadth, is of a more graceful habit than the old form; with large trusses of beautifully formed flowers of dazzling whiteness, rendering this a plant of peerless beauty. The flowers are very full and round as a ball, resembling the flowers of the well known Snowball shrub. Its hardiness and vigor have been well tested in all parts of the country, and it has been found well adapted to this part of the country and all western states. Known as Hills of Snow.

CALYCANTHUS—(*California Allspice*) A unique shrub of quick growth, blossoming oddly at leaf axils, in double, spicy fragrant flowers of chocolate red.



DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Once carefully planted in suitable positions, they increase in size and beauty from year to year, and require but little care. The time of bloom of the different sorts extends nearly over the whole season.

	Each	Per doz
Althea, double (red, white, purple)	\$0.75	\$6.00
Althea (variegated) . . . . .	.75	6.00
Accasia (moss, or flowering locust)	1.00	10.00
Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab, 3 to 4 feet	1.00	
Blue Spirea—Caryopteris Mastacanthus . . . . .	.75	8.00
Crimson Spirea—Anthony Waterer . . . . .	.75	8.00
Clove Bush . . . . .	.30	3.00
Calycanthus, or Sweet Scented Shrub . . . . .	.50	4.00
Deutzia, Pride of Rochester . . . . .	.50	4.00
Flowering Almond . . . . .	.50	4.00
Forsythia—Suspensa, 2 to 3 feet . . . . .	.50	5.00
Golden Elder . . . . .	.75	8.00
Hydrangea (Hills of Snow)	1.00	
Hydrangea—Thomas Hogg . . . . .	.75	8.00
Hydrangea—Paniculata Grandiflora . . . . .	.60	6.00
Hydrangea Tree, 3 to 4 feet	1.00	10.00
Japan Snowball	1.00	
Lilac (red, white, purple) . . . . .	.40	4.00
Purple Fringe . . . . .	.50	5.00
Purple-leaved Barberry . . . . .	.50	5.00
Pyrus Japonica, or Japan Quince . . . . .	.75	6.00
Red Flowering Cornell	1.00	
Snow Ball . . . . .	.40	4.00
Syringia, or Mock Orange . . . . .	.75	8.00
Triloba, 2 to 3 feet	1.00	10.00
Variegated Leaved Weigela . . . . .	.60	6.00
Weigela Rosea . . . . .	.75	8.00
White Fringe . . . . .	.50	5.00
White Spireas—Van Houth . . . . .	.75	8.00

HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS

JUST the thing for beautifying the Flower Garden or Lawn.

IRIS ARE EXCELLENT ALONG THE DRIVE

Plant lots of Irises for their grand and royal colors and their beauty of form and texture. Mass them on the lawn or among shrubbery. Plant them in the herbaceous border, along walks or drives. Naturalize them in wild and uncultivated places. They are perfectly hardy, easy to grow, and will reward you with a lavish wealth of bloom.

German Iris precede and bloom with Peonies. They succeed in partial shade but produce best in full sun. They are not particular as to soil—will grow almost anywhere—but prefer a well drained rich

loam or garden soil, succeeding in quite dry locations. The Japanese Iris follow Peonies and should be planted in full sun. Any mellow loam, enriched with thoroughly decayed manure, will give flowers of wondrous size. Water should not stand on the roots of either species during winter.

	Each	Per doz
Amaryllis	\$0.50	\$5.50
Anemone . . . . .	.20	2.25
Asters . . . . .	.25	2.75
Aquilegia . . . . .	.20	2.25
Auratum . . . . .	.50	5.50
Carnations . . . . .	.25	2.75
Calladium (Elephant's Ear) . . . . .	.40	4.50
Canna . . . . .	.30	3.50
Chrysanthemums . . . . .	.25	2.75
Convallaria . . . . .	.25	2.75
Dicentra . . . . .	.25	2.50
Dahlias . . . . .	.30	3.50
Delphinium (Larkspur) . . . . .	.50	5.50
Daffodil . . . . .	.35	4.00
Eulalia . . . . .	.40	4.50
Elegans . . . . .	.50	5.50
Erianthus . . . . .	.25	2.75
Gladiolus (mixed) . . . . .	.15	1.75
Hibiscus . . . . .	.25	2.75
Hyacinth (mixed) . . . . .	.20	2.00
Iris, German . . . . .	.35	4.00
Iris, Japan . . . . .	.35	4.00
Japan Anemone—Whirlwind . . . . .	.35	4.00
Lillies . . . . .	.35	4.00
Longiflorum . . . . .	.50	5.50
Oriental Poppy . . . . .	.40	4.50
Phlox . . . . .	.25	2.75
Paeonia (pink) . . . . .	.25	2.75
Paeonia (red) . . . . .	.25	2.75
Paeonia (white) . . . . .	.40	4.00
Paeonia (Frange L)	1.00	10.00
Pardalinum . . . . .	.50	5.50
Rudbecki . . . . .	.30	3.50
Speciosum Melpomene . . . . .	.50	5.50
Tuberoses (mixed) . . . . .	.20	2.00
Tenuiflorum . . . . .	.50	5.50
Tritoma . . . . .	.40	4.50
Tulips . . . . .	.10	1.00
Violets . . . . .	.25	2.75
Yucca . . . . .	.40	4.50
Yucca Filamentos . . . . .	.25	2.75

EVERGREENS

(Evergreens should always be planted in the Spring)

	Each	Per doz	Per 100
American Arborvitae, 2 to 2½ feet	\$0.50	\$ 5.00	\$35.00
Austrian Pine, 2 to 3 feet	1.00	10.00	
Balsam Fir, 2 to 2½ feet . . . . .	.60	6.00	40.00
Colorado Blue Spruce, per foot	1.00		
Golden Arborvitae, 1 to 1½ feet	1.00	10.00	
Hemlock, or Weeping Spruce, 2 to 2½ feet . . . . .	.60	6.00	40.00
Iris Juniper, 1 to 1½ feet . . . . .	.75	6.50	60.00
Norway Spruce, 2 to 2½ feet . . . . .	.60	6.00	40.00
Red Cedar, 18 to 24 inches . . . . .	.75	9.00	
Siberian Arborvitae, 1 to 1½ feet . . . . .	.75	6.50	50.00
Scotch Pine, 2 to 2½ feet . . . . .	.60	6.00	40.00
Tree, Box, 12 to 15 inches	1.00	10.00	
White Pine, 2 to 2½ feet . . . . .	.60	6.00	40.00
White Spruce, 2 to 2½ feet . . . . .	.60	6.00	40.00

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

HOLLY, AMERICAN—(*Ilex opaca*) A very handsome evergreen tree, familiarly known as Christmas Holly. Among its spiny green leaves are born clusters of bright red berries. Very desirable. Should be planted in groups to produce berries. Most of the leaves should be removed from Hollies and Magnolias when transplanting.

	Each	Per doz
Azalea, 10 to 12 inches	\$1.50	\$15.00
Fern, 10 to 12 inches	1.00	10.00
Fern, 8 to 10 inches . . . . .	.75	8.00
Holly, 2 to 3 feet	1.25	
Palm, 12 to 15 inches	1.00	10.00
Rhododendron, 2 feet	3.00	25.00
Rhododendron, 1½ to 2 feet	2.50	20.00

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES

CATALPA BUNGEII—(Umbrella Catalpa) Grafted on stems 6 to 8 feet high, it makes an umbrella shaped top without prunnig. Perfectly hardy; and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart shaped, deep green; lay like shingles on a roof always making a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees, a valuable acquisition desirable for lawn, park and cemetery.

MAPLE, SOFT, WHITE, OR SILVER—Of much more rapid growth than most trees, and very effective when immediate shade is desired. Well known and widely planted. Leaves deeply 5-lobed, bright green above, silvery white beneath, becoming pale yellow in autumn.

MAPLE, SCHWEDLER'S—This maple has three distinct changes

of dress in a season. The bright color scheme is purple and crimson; that of summer months dark green, and when fall comes the trees don tones of brown and red.

MAPLE, NORWAY—Typical maple leaves, large and bright green, fading to gold in the fall. Trunk and branches are sturdy and very strong, lending an effect of ruggedness. Growth is fast. Branches and foliage are thick and compact, and the head, which is round topped, begins to branch not far above the ground. The tree is large, towering 50 feet high when fully grown. Splendid trees, most beautiful and desirable. For lining the sides of lanes and roads, for a lawn, to protect the home from sun and weather, for shade, for beauty and satisfaction, and for real permanent worth in all landscape planting there are no other trees in its class. Norway Maples are at home in the mountains, but will thrive at any elevation, and in nearly any soil to be found in this country.

	Each	Per doz
American Elm, 6 to 8 feet	\$1.25	\$12.50
Bungeii Catalpa, 6 to 8 feet, 2 year head	2.50	25.00
Bungeii Catalpa, 5 to 6 feet, 1 year head	2.00	20.00
Carolina Poplar, 10 to 12 feet . . . . .	.60	6.00
Carolina Poplar, 8 to 10 feet . . . . .	.50	5.00
Carolina Poplar, 6 to 8 feet . . . . .	.40	4.00
Catalpa—Speciosa, 6 to 8 feet . . . . .	.90	9.00
European Larch	1.25	12.50
Golden Bark Willow . . . . .	.60	6.00
Hard Maple, 8 to 10 feet	1.50	15.00
Hard Maple, 6 to 8 feet	1.25	12.50
Hard Maple, 5 to 6 feet . . . . .	.90	9.00
Horse Chestnut, 6 to 8 feet	1.75	17.50
Horse Chestnut, 5 to 6 feet	1.50	15.00
Japan Maple, 2 to 2½ feet	4.25	42.50
Linden, European, 6 to 8 feet	1.25	12.50
Laburnum, 3 to 4 feet	1.00	10.00
Mountain Ash, 5 to 6 feet . . . . .	.60	6.00
Maiden Hair Tree	1.25	12.50
Magnolia, 4 to 6 feet—Acuminate	1.75	17.50
Magnolia Tripetela, 3 to 4 feet—(white)	1.75	17.50
Magnolia Soulangeana Nigra—True Purple	3.00	30.00
Magnolia M. Lennie—Deep rose color	6.00	60.00
Manitoba Maple, 8 to 10 feet . . . . .	.90	9.00
Norway Maple, 10 to 12 feet	3.00	33.00
Norway Maple, 8 to 10 feet	1.75	17.50
Norway Maple, 6 to 8 feet	1.50	15.00
Norway Maple, 5 to 6 feet	1.25	12.50
Oriental Plane, 8 to 10 feet	1.25	12.50
Pyramidal Oak, 6 to 8 feet	1.75	17.50
Schwedler's Maple	1.75	17.50
Sycamore Maple, 6 to 8 feet	1.25	12.50
Salisbury—Maiden Hair Tree, 6 to 8 feet	2.50	25.00
Silver Leaf Maple, 10 to 12 feet . . . . .	.90	9.00
Silver Leaf Maple, 8 to 10 feet . . . . .	.75	7.50

Silver Leaf Maple, 6 to 8 feet . . . . .	.60	6.00
White Ash, 6 to 8 feet . . . . .	.90	9.00
Weir's C. L. Maple, 6 to 8 feet	1.25	12.50

FOREST SEEDLINGS

The planting of timber belts, or the planting of waste lands to timber, is something that should be given more attention by the agriculturist and horticulturist. There are few farms in this country where a timber belt could not be planted to a good advantage and with eventual benefit, while on a large majority of farms, acres and acres of land are wasted with no ultimate prospect in view of ever realizing any remunerative results from same, excepting as pasture lands, or to sell them, in time, at such price as the buyer may elect.

If from one to five acres of timber were planted on every farm of 80 to 160 acres that now has no timber, just think of what a difference it would make in the value of these farms at the end of, say, ten years.

On high, dry lands the Catalpa, Speciosa (see that you get the true), Black Locust, White Ash, Box Elder, Soft Maple and Osage Oragne do best.

On wet or swampy lands the Cottonwood is no doubt the best but Soft Maple will also do well. The Black Walnut will do well if the soil is not too wet; it also does well on hill land; excepting, that it is of slower growth, but the timber is more solid and of finer markings.

In planting for timber the seedlings should be set either late in the fall or early in the spring, setting them preferably 4 by 4 feet, same as corn, or 6 by 6 feet. Cultivate same as corn for the first year, allowing the seedlings to grow at will. After one year's growth cut all seedlings back to about ten inches from the ground, leaving only one sprout; then during May or June go through the block and remove all but one of the suckers, selecting the one nearest to the ground for your permanent tree. With trees like Catalpa and Soft Maple it is a good plan to tie the young sprout loosely to the projecting stump until the wood has become hardened. Cultivate thoroughly, so as to get the best possible growth. There will be no further pruning necessary, but cultivation should be kept up through the third year, after which time the trees will take care of themselves.

When the trees get to crowding themselves after the sixth or seventh year, cut out every other tree, starting with the second tree in the first row and with the first tree in the second row, and so on. This will leave the trees alternately. This first cutting should pay the entire cost of the planting in value as firewood, fence posts or excelsior wood, and a reasonable rental on the land. The remaining trees should be worth at the end of ten years nothing less than \$250 per acre and at the end of fifteen years from \$400 to \$600 per acre.

Lumber is getting scarcer from year to year and at the end of fifteen years, the chances are that a well cared for timber plot of twenty acres will support a family in reasonable circumstances.

	Per 100	Per 1000
Black Locust, 18 to 24 inches	\$1.50	\$10.00
Black Locust, 12 to 18 inches	1.00	8.00
Black Locust, 6 to 12 inches . . . . .	.75	5.00
Black Walnut, 18 to 24 inches	1.50	10.00
Black Walnut, 12 to 18 inches	1.00	8.00
Box Elder, 18 to 24 inches	1.50	10.00
Box Elder, 12 to 18 inches	1.00	8.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 18 to 24 inches	1.50	10.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 12 to 18 inches	1.00	8.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 6 to 12 inches . . . . .	.75	5.00
Osage Orange, 18 to 24 inches	1.50	10.00
Osage Orange, 12 to 18 inches	1.00	8.00
Russian Mulberry, 18 to 24 inches	1.50	10.00
Russian Mulberry, 12 to 18 inches	1.00	8.00
Soft Maple, 18 to 24 inches	1.50	10.00
Soft Maple, 12 to 18 inches	1.00	8.00
White Ash, 18 to 24 inches	1.50	10.00
White Ash, 10 to 12 inches	1.00	8.00

ORNAMENTAL HEDGING

CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE—One of the most beautiful plants for hedge in existence. There is no other hedge plant that will equal the California Privet for the purpose, becoming more beautiful each year. A quick, strong growing shrub, yet easy to control by use of shears or knife to any desired shape. Fine for hedges between city lots, on large rural grounds, parks, cemeteries, in single clumps or with other shrubs; also, for screens to outbuildings, fences, etc. Very easy to grow on all soils, even in partial shade; almost evergreen its rich leathery green foliage turns to purple in winter.

	Per 100	Per 1000
Amoor River Privet, 18 to 24 inches	\$ 8.00	\$ 75.00
Amoor River Privet, 12 to 18 inches	7.00	60.00
Barberry Thunbergii, 18 to 24 inches	20.00	180.00
Barberry Thunbergii, 12 to 18 inches	18.00	150.00
California Privet, 18 to 24 inches	6.00	50.00
California Privet, 12 to 18 inches	5.00	40.00

WEeping TREES

TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY—The most graceful and hardy of the weeping trees in existence. Forms a perfect shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches, drooping to the ground.

BIRCH, EUROPEAN WHITE—A beautiful tree; of silvery white bark; graceful and slender branches; quite erect when young, with a few years growth assuming an elegant drooping habit.

	Each	Per doz
Camperdown Elm, 5 to 6 feet	\$1.50	\$15.00
Cut L. W. Birch, 5 to 6 feet	1.25	12.00
Golden B. W. Ash, 5 to 6 feet	1.25	12.00

Kilmarnuck Willow, 5 to 6 feet	1.50	15.00
Teas' Weeping Mulberry, 5 to 6 feet	1.50	15.00
White Leaf Linden	1.50	15.00
Willow—New American	1.25	12.50
Wisconsin Weeping Willow, 5 to 6 feet	1.00	10.00

VINES AND CREEPERS

Climbing vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of a home as trees and shrubs. They tone down the stiff, bold angles of new buildings, furnish shade and flowers over porches and trellises, and heighten the charm of rock, precipice, tree trunk or ruin. When planted near the house where the soil is very dry from the protection of building or drainage by foundation, the soil should be well enriched and watered until they become thoroughly established.

KUDZU VINE—The Kudzu vine is hardy and grows with remarkable rapidity—from forty to sixty feet in a single season after the root is well established—and its foliage, consisting chiefly of very large leaves, is luxuriant and healthy. It is now being extensively planted in both the North and the South to cover arbors and verandas. In the North the plant dies to the ground in the winter.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA—(Japanese Virgin's Bower) One of the most beautiful of our hardy flowering vines. The flowers are pure white, and are borne on large panicles, or clusters of bloom, fairly covering the plant, so that it is a mass or sheet of fleecy white. The clusters are borne on long, slender stems which stand out from between the glossy green leaves, and the gentlest breeze causes wavy crests of white to flow gently over the surface. The fragrance is delicious, resembling the English hawthorne blossoms. It is a strong grower, quickly reaching a height of fifteen to twenty feet and spreading out when trained to wires and strings. It is perfectly hardy in all sections of the country, and we can unhesitatingly say it is, in our opinion, the most valuable among hardy climbing vines.

	Each per doz	
American Ivy (Virginia Creeper)	\$.25	\$ 2.00
Ampelopsis Veitchi . . . . .	.50	5.00
Aristolchia (Dutchman's Pipe)	1.00	10.00
Chinese Matrimony Vine . . . . .	.50	5.00
Cinnamon Vine . . . . .	.25	2.50
Clematis, Gem (Blue) . . . . .	.50	5.00
Clematis, Flamula (White) . . . . .	.50	5.00
Clematis, Coccinea (Scarlet) . . . . .	.75	8.00
Clematis, Jacmanii (Purple)	1.00	10.00
Clematis, Paniculata (White) . . . . .	.50	5.00
Clematis, Crispi (Blue) . . . . .	.60	6.00
Clematis, Kermesina (Red)	1.00	10.00
Clematis, Madam Ed Andre . . . . .	.75	8.00
Clematis, Ville de Lyon (Bright rosy red)	1.00	10.00
Clematis, Gipsy Queen (Lavender-pink)	1.00	10.00
Honeysuckles, Scarlet Trumpet . . . . .	.25	2.00

	Each	Per doz
Honeysuckles, Halleana . . . . .	.25	2.00
Honeysuckles, Monthly Fragrant . . . . .	.25	2.00
Honeysuckles, Chinese Evergreen . . . . .	.25	2.00
Japan, or Boston Ivy, (Ampelopsis Veitchi) . . . . .	.25	2.50
Kudzu . . . . .	.50	5.50
Moon Flower . . . . .	.25	2.00
Wisteria, Chinese Purple . . . . .	.50	5.00
Wisteria, White . . . . .	.75	8.00

ROSES

Our roses are all hardy, outdoor plants (excepting where noted) grown in open ground in nursery row. A little protection of straw is an advantage in winter as they bloom sooner in the spring.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI—This grand white rose has become renowned as the very highest type of its class and the best snow white Rose ever introduced. It is an extraordinarily strong grower, and has the vigor and hardiness of an oak. Its magnificent flowers are nothing less than glorious—immense in size and produced with great freedom. The color is a marvelous white, without a tinge of yellow or any other shade. A true paper-white, the standard by which all white Roses are judged.

Hybrid Petpetual Roses

	Each	per doz
Alfred Colcomb,—Red	\$0.50	\$5.00
American Beauty—Red . . . . .	.50	5.00
American Beauty—White . . . . .	.75	8.00
Anna de Deisbach—Pink . . . . .	.50	5.00
Baby Rambler—Bright Crimson . . . . .	.50	5.00
Baby Rambler—White . . . . .	.50	5.00
Ball of Snow—White . . . . .	.75	8.00
Black Prince—Dark Crimson . . . . .	.75	8.00
Captain Christy—Pink . . . . .	.50	5.00
Captain Hayward—Red (new) . . . . .	.75	8.00
Clio—Pink . . . . .	.50	5.00
Coquette des Alps—White . . . . .	.50	5.00
Edinsmore—Red . . . . .	.60	6.00
Frau Karl Druschki—White . . . . .	.75	8.00
Francois Levet—Pink . . . . .	.50	5.00
General Jacqueminot—Red . . . . .	.50	5.00
Giant of Battles—Red . . . . .	.50	5.00
Gruss An Teplitz . . . . .	.75	8.00
Jubilee—Deep Crimson . . . . .	.75	3.00
Hugh Dickson—Crimson . . . . .	.50	5.00
J. B. Clark—Deep Scarlet (new) . . . . .	.75	8.00
This is the rose that set England crazy. It is a beauty.		
La France—White . . . . .	.50	5.00

	Each	Per doz
Louis Van Houttee—Dark Velvet-Maroon . . . . .	.50	5.00
Madam Charles Wood—Bright Cherry Red . . . . .	.50	5.00
Madam Plantier—White (cemetery rose) . . . . .	.50	5.00
Madam Welch—Amber Yellow . . . . .	.50	5.00
Magna Charta—Pink . . . . .	.50	5.00
Margaret Dickson—White . . . . .	.50	5.00
Marshal P. Wilder—Deep Rich Red . . . . .	.50	5.00
Meteor—Crimson . . . . .	.50	5.00
Paul Neyron—Deep Shining Rose . . . . .	.50	5.00
Prince Camille de Rohan—Deepest Crimson . . . . .	.75	8.00
Rosa Ragosa . . . . .	.75	8.00
Ulrich Brunner—Red . . . . .	.50	5.00
Vick's Caprice—Variegated . . . . .	.50	5.00

Tree Rose, three to four feet; one of the rarest Each \$2.00

Climbing Roses

THE BLUE RAMBLER ROSE—The most wonderful Rose of the century for the reason that it marks a decided advantage in the color of the Rose hitherto only dreamed of. Veilchenblau, or Violet Blue, is the proper name, but no doubt it will be known in America as the Blue Rambler. This Rose is going to have a larger sale by far than the Crimson Rambler. Have we seen it flower? Well, I guess yes, and our word for it, if you want something to cause you to stop and take notice, the Blue Rose will fill the bill. At a distance of fifty or a hundred feet a bush of the Blue Rose in full bloom will startle you. When such firms as Ellwanger & Barry, of America, and Alex Dickson & Sons, of Ireland, give this Rose unstinted praise, it's about time for the plodding nurseryman to stop, look and listen, and not turn up his nose when the Blue Rose is mentioned and work off a sickly smile. A seedling from the Crimson Rambler, semi-double flowers larger than that variety, produces in large trusses. This Rose first opens pink but quickly changes to Violet-blue; some describe it as a steel-blue. Very distinct and extremely pleasing. A wonder. Going to sell? Yes, everybody will want and will demand the Blue Rose.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY—A seedling from American Beauty with Wichuriana and Tea blood in its veins. Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habit. Good foliage and better blooming qualities. One plant of this new rose will produce twenty times as many flowers in June as the old American Beauty, besides blooming occasionally during the summer. Blooms three to four inches across; has proved perfectly hardy and stands heat and drouth as well as any rose in our collection. You lose if you are slow to take hold of Climbing American Beauty.

THE EVER BLOOMING CRIMSON RAMBLER, OR FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD—The only drawback to the Crimson Rambler is the fact that it blooms but once a year. For many years it has been the aim

of every rose grower to raise a Crimson Rambler that would be ever-blooming and now we are able to offer such a rose. This new variety is a sport from the famous Crimson Rambler; same climbing habit, same hardiness, same immense trusses of bloom, similar in color, but more brilliant and lasting than the old favorite. It possesses a further advantage over any other Rambler in the fact that it flowers profusely on the young wood in its first year. The new Crimson Rambler "Flower of Fairfield" is of vigorous growth, and when in bloom supercedes anything else by the wonderful display of its immense clusters of blossoms. It starts blooming in early spring and continues to flower until late in the autumn, thus it is rightly termed perpetual blooming. The above is the introducer's description under glass. With us, in pots, it has the ear marks of making good. It is unquestionably a marked improvement and a great advance over the Crimson Rambler.

	Each	Per doz
Baltimore Belle—Pink	\$0.40	\$4.00
Blue Rambler . . . . .	.75	8.00
Climbing American Beauty . . . . .	.75	8.00
Crimson Rambler . . . . .	.60	6.00
Dorothy Perkins—Shell Pink . . . . .	.50	5.00
Empress of China—Bright Pink . . . . .	.60	6.00
Ever-Blooming Crimson Rambler . . . . .	.75	8.00
Pink Rambler . . . . .	.60	6.00
Philadelphia Rambler—Crimson . . . . .	.75	8.00
Queen of Prairie—Red . . . . .	.40	4.00
Seven Sisters—Crimson to White . . . . .	.40	4.00
Tennessee Belle—Pink . . . . .	.75	8.00
White Rambler . . . . .	.60	6.00
Wichurian, or Memorial . . . . .	.75	8.00
Yellow Rambler . . . . .	.60	6.00

HYBRID TEA ROSES—HALF HARDY.

	Each	Per doz
Bessie Brown—White, flushed with pink	\$0.50	\$5.00
La France—Pink . . . . .	.50	5.00
La France—White . . . . .	.50	5.00
My Maryland—Salmon Pink . . . . .	.50	5.00

EVER BLOOMING CLIMBING ROSES—TENDER

	Each	Per doz
Mary Washington—White	\$0.50	\$5.00

MOSS ROSES.

	Each	Per doz
Glory of Moses—Pale Rose	\$0.50	\$5.00
Pink Moss . . . . .	.50	5.00
Red Moss . . . . .	.50	5.00
White Moss . . . . .	.50	5.00

TEA AND EVER-BLOOMING ROSES—TENDER

	Each	Per doz
Bon Silene—Bright Crimson	\$0.50	\$5.00
Catherine Mermet—Clear Shining Pink . . . . .	.50	5.00
Etoile de Lyon—Deep Golden Yellow . . . . .	.50	5.00
Golden Gate—Cream White . . . . .	.50	5.00
Hermosia—Soft Deep Pink . . . . .	.50	5.00
Marie Van Houtte—Rich Creamy White . . . . .	.50	5.00
Niphetos—Snow White . . . . .	.50	5.00
Papa Gontier—Dark Crimson . . . . .	.50	5.00
Perle des Jardins—Beautiful Straw Color . . . . .	.50	5.00
The Burbank—Bright Red Rose (hardy) . . . . .	.50	5.00
The Bride—Pure White . . . . .	.50	5.00
Rainbow—Variegated . . . . .	.50	5.00

VIRDIFLORA—The only green rose extant; deep pea-green bloom, same in color as the foliage.

	Each	Per doz
Virdiflora—The Green Rose (new)	\$1.00	\$10.00



DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 feet apart each way
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 feet apart each way
Dwarf Apples	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Grapes	rows, 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet in rows
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4, by 5 to 7 feet apart
Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries	20 feet apart each way
Strawberries, for field culture	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ feet apart
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches	16 to 18 feet apart each way

NUMBER OF TREES TO AN ACRE

30 feet apart each way.	50	10 feet apart each way.	435
25 feet apart each way.	70	8 feet apart each way.	680
20 feet apart each way.	110	6 feet apart each way.	1210
18 feet apart each way.	135	5 feet apart each way.	1742
15 feet apart each way.	205	4 feet apart each way.	2723
12 feet apart each way.	300	3 feet apart each way.	4840

Rule for determining the number of plants required to plant one acre not mentioned in above table: Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants to an acre.

SPRAY CALENDAR FOR APPLE, PEAR AND QUINCE

Winter or Dormant Spray for San Jose, Scuffy, Oyster-shell, and other scale insects. In bad cases of scale infestation, it is advisable to spray both in the fall and spring while trees are dormant. Spray with Lime-Sulphur diluted according to the following table;

Density of Solution in degrees Beaume.	Sulphur in one gallon of solution.	Dilution for San Jose Scale. For 1 gallon Lime Sulphur Solution. Use.	Dilution for Summer Spray. For 1 gallon Lime-Sulphur Solution. Use.
36	2.99 pounds.	9 gallons water.	45 gallons water.
35	2.88 pounds.	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons water.	43 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons water.
34	2.77 pounds.	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons water.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons water.
33	2.67 pounds.	8 gallons water.	40 gallons water.
32	2.53 pounds.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons water.	37 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons water.
31	2.43 pounds.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons water.	36 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons water.
30	2.30 pounds.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons water.	34 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons water.
29	2.20 pounds.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons water.	32 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons water.
28	2.08 pounds.	6 gallons water.	31 gallons water.
27	1.99 pounds.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons water.	29 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons water.
26	1.87 pounds.	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ gallons water.	27 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons water.
25	1.76 pounds.	5 gallons water.	26 gallons water.

This application is also valuable in killing fungus spores that pass the winter on bud scales and other parts of a tree. It also cleans off the shaggy bark and thus destroys hibernating places for the Codling Moth and other insects.

First Summer Spray for Scab, Curculio, Bud Moth, Canker Worm, etc. Spray when the blossom buds show, but before the petals open, using Lime-Sulphur, (see dilution table for summer spray) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of solution.

This is an important spray for Scab and should be done very thoroughly. Where Curculio and other insects are not bad, 2 lbs. of arsenate of lead will be enough.

Second Summer Spray immediately following the dropping of the petals for Codling Moth, Curculio, Scab, Leaf Spot, Cedar Rust, and various leaf-eating insects. Use Lime-Sulphur same as for the first summer spray. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of solution.

When a large number of trees are to be sprayed, it is advisable to begin when about 90 per cent of the petals have fallen so that it may be completed before the calyx lobes close.

Third Summer Spray. Where no apple blotch exists; about two weeks following No. 2. This spray is for Leaf Spots, Scab, Codling

Moth, Cedar Rust and Curculio. Use same as above.

When Apple Blotch exists, repeat the Third Summer Spray about three weeks later.

In slight infestations of Blotch and if the weather has been unusually moist and warm, Lime-Sulphur will control it. Otherwise Bordeaux will be necessary.

Fourth Summer Spray. The last week in June or the first week in July, depending on the latitude. Spray for the second brood of Codling Moth, Bitter Rot, Blotch, Sooty Blotch and Fly Speck. Use the Lime-Sulphur and arsenate of lead as in No. 2, or Bordeaux and arsenate of lead as for Blotch.

When Bitter Rot, or Blotch, exists, Bordeaux should be used instead of Lime-Sulphur.

When Bitter Rot is troublesome on apple, a fifth and sixth application of Bordeaux mixture should follow the fourth summer spray and should be made from two to three weeks apart.

NOTE—When arsenate of lead is mentioned in the spray calendar the amount recommended is for the past form. If the powdered form is used, one-half the amount should be used.

SPRAY CALENDAR FOR CHERRIES AND PLUMS

Dormant Spray for San Jose and Cherry Scale, Same as for Apple. Plums are very susceptible to the attack of San Jose Scale, but Cherries, especially the sour varieties, are seldom troubled. Cherry Scale is sometimes serious. Black Knots should be cut out and burned, and Brown Rot Mummies removed and destroyed.

First Summer Spray when the blossom buds show, but before the petals fall, for Plum Curculio and leaf eating insects; Brown Rot, Shot-hole Fungus and Mildew. Spray with Bordeaux 4-4 to 50, or Lime-Sulphur; 2½ lbs. of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons solution. "Black Leaf 40" should be added to the Lime-Sulphur spray if plant-lice are present.

When Lime-Sulphur is used on Plum and Cherry, one gallon of concentrated solution that will test 32 degrees Beaum should be diluted with from 50 to 60 gallons of water. Self-boiled Lime-Sulphur may be substituted for the "cooked" in controlling Brown Rot. Bordeaux should be slightly weaker for Japanese varieties.

Second Summer Spray soon after the bloom drop, for Plum-Curculio, Brown Rot, Shot-hole Fungus and Pear Slug. Use same as No. 1. This is a very important spray for Shot-hole Fungus and Curculio

Third Summer Spray about two weeks after No. 2 for Brown Rot and Shot-hole Fungus.

Same as No. 1 and No. 2, except ammonical copper carbonate should be substituted for Bordeaux on Cherries.

As Bordeaux will show on the ripened cherries, it is replaced by ammonical copper carbonate for this spray.

Fourth Summer Spray during the latter part of June for Brown Rot of Plum, Shot-hole Fungus and leaf eating insects. Same as No. 1 and No. 2.

To protect the foliage of the Cherry, it is sometimes advisable to spray after the fruit is gathered.

Fifth Summer Spray for Plums, soon after the fruit is ripe, for Brown Rot of Plum, Shot-hole Fungus and leaf eating insects. Same as No. 1 or No. 2, except that ammonical copper carbonate should be substituted for Bordeaux mixture.

Bordeaux used for this spray would show on the ripened fruit and should be displaced by ammonical copper carbonate.

SPRAY CALENDAR FOR PEACH

Dormant Spray, in the early spring, just previous to the swelling of the buds for San Jose Scale, Peach Leaf Curl, Peach Blight and Brown Rot. Use winter strength Lime-Sulphur as recommended for Apple.

This spray should be applied to prevent Leaf Curl, regardless of the presence of scale. "Mummied" fruit should be gathered and then burned.

First Summer Spray for Curculio and Brown Rot, following the dropping of the blossoms, when most of the "shucks" have separated from the young fruit. Use self-boiled Lime-Sulphur and $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of solution.

Arsenate of lead is the only arsenical that should be used on the Peaches.

Second Summer Spray, two to four weeks after the above, for Curculio, Leaf Spot, Brown Rot and Scab. Use same as above.

Concentrated Lime-Sulphur has been a very unsatisfactory fungicide on Peach in Indiana, as foliage injury may follow the use of very dilute solutions.

Third Summer Spray about a month before the fruit ripens for Brown Rot and Scab; use self-boiled Lime-Sulphur.

Peach tree Borers and Fruit tree Bark Beetles cannot be controlled successfully by spraying.

SPRAY CALENDAR FOR GRAPES

Dormant Spray for San Jose and Grape Scale, same as for Apples.

First Summer Spray soon after the first leaves begin to open for Downy and Powdery Mildew, Black Rot and Flea-beetle. Use Bordeaux 4-4 to 50; four pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of solution.

If no Flea-beetles are present the arsenate of lead may be omitted from this spray.

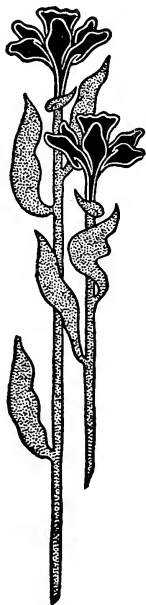
Second Summer Spray just before blooming for Mildews, Black Rot, Berry Moth, Rose Chafer, etc. Use Bordeaux 4-4 to 50; three pounds of arsenate of lead.

Third Summer Spray for the same diseases and use same material, immediately after fruit sets.

Fourth Summer Spray about fifteen days after third, using same material.

Fifth Summer Spray about 15 days after fourth, same treatment with same material.

The last two sprays are primarily for the control of Black Rot and other diseases and insects will be controlled incidentally.



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